THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1934—VOL. XXVI, NO. 276

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

South Pole Calls for Vote
Welfare Cuts Planned
Hecklers Egg Curley On

Fish Strike Situation at Point Where Arbitration Pleas Are Heard

Air-Line Rates Cut

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Voting

No Polar Polls

Many a Massachusetts citizen with the polls just around the corner fails to vote, to play his part as a citizen.

But today 10,000 miles away in the frigid reaches of the Antarctic, 11 Boston citizens huddled around a radio eagerly awaiting word from Gov. Joseph B. Ely back home. They wanted to vote in the coming election, saw no reason why 10,000 miles should prevent them with a radio at hand, had asked the Governor if it was possible.

Today, with many regrets, the Governor had to send a message saying that they could not vote, that under the absentee ballot law the ballot must be mailed to a voter outside the state and returned to his local voting before election day.

Since the last mail by boat was nearly a year ago and no return mail is likely for some time, the mail clause ended explorers' hopes. The Secretary of State also said that the men would have to be properly identified, impossible under their present circumstances.

Welfare

Making it Dangerous

Boston is reconciled to the prospect of its welfare load towering to $12,500,000 or even $13,000,000 this winter. But it is not reconciled to having a cent of this money go to any but deserving persons.

So today Boston launches its drive to prune out the undeserving to end once and for all hints of corruption. Said Mr. Charles Sullivan, assistant corporation counsel: "We are starting a thorough clean-up. We will make it so hot for fraudulent recipients that no one will ever try to defraud the department."

Mr. Sullivan is bulwarked in his drive by doughty John C. L. Dowling, executive director of the welfare department. Six cases have been isolated, will be brought into court next week, the wheels of the prosecution will start turning.

Six detectives have been assigned to the department, will investigate several hundred questionable cases. This sweeping investigation follows the successful uncovering of rubber stamp frauds, proceeds on the basis that no man or woman must starve but graft must be starved out of the city.

Politics

Anvil Chorus

Collegiate heckling enlivened Massachusetts political campaign last night as Mr. James M. Curley, Democratic candidate for Governor, sought to speak in the Amherst public square.

"We want Bacon," roared a crowd of collegians.

With honey and vinegar in his voice, Mr. Curley rejoined: "Its good to appear before a group of intellectuals, even though they wear rompers."

"We want Bacon," chanted the collegians.

Mr. Curley, turned parental. "Now children."

"We want Bacon," vociferated the collegians.

Turning punster Mr. Curley cajoled: "You want Bacon, but you overlook the fact that there are 16,000,000 men, women and children in this country who want more than bacon. They want bread, butter and milk.

"There is one thing a student is noted for, and that's fair play. They never kick a child when he is down, they merely jump up and down on him."

"We went Bacon," doggedly chorused the collegians.

Down got Mr. Curley from the platform, proceeded to fill his schedule, promising work, wages, extolling the Blue Eagle to its very beak, all to more sympathetic audiences than those of Amherst.

* * *

In a series of Boston speeches last night Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G Bacon, Republican candidate for Governor, derided Mr. Curley's promises, said he did not mean them, asserted his promise of work and wages stands repudiated by his record. The Lieutenant-Governor cited a bill filed by Mr. Curley in the Legislature last year giving the Mayor of Boston the power to lower salaries of city employees, to discharge where he sees fit. Mr. Curley was accused of drawing the red herring of national issues across his trail because he did not dare defend his record, which Mr. Bacon said had raised Boston's debt more than $50,000,000.

* * *

Former Mayor William E. Weeks of Everett today at Mr. Curley's headquarters bid for the vote of the New Deal Republicans, urged G. O

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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

will be resumed Monday, Oct. 22, when Mr. Steele's vacation ends.

Chemicals Snuff Out Centuries-Old Blaze

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Barbara, Calif.

THE fire that has been burning in the cliffs near the ocean south of Santa Barbara for centuries has been snuffed out by railroad chemical engineers.

The slowly burning shale is blamed by engineers for slides that periodically block the railroad right of way. A short time ago railway engineers began pumping water heavily impregnated with chemicals into the shale above the fire. The chemicals created a gas that slowly smothered out the blaze. Railroad officials believe that, now they have eliminated the underground fire, they have eliminated the cause for trouble at that point on their right of way.

Processing Tax Of AAA Upheld In Federal Court

Massachusetts Company Loses Out in Plea of Unconstitutionality

The National Administration has won a victory involving the constitutionality of the processing tax, troublesome revenue-gainer levied under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The Federal District Court of Massachusetts in Boston was the scene. Hoosac Mills Corporation and the Federal Government were the contestants, Judge Elisha H. Brewster, the referee.

The sum of $81,694, processing tax levied by the Secretary of Agriculture under the AAA, was the prize at stake. Receivers for the Hoosac Mills, contending the tax was illegally assessed, asked whether it should be paid, and recommended that it should not.

Lost the Decision

They lost the decision. In a weighty opinion just handed down, Judge Brewster orders them to pay.

Boston lawyers say this case is the first to test the constitutionality of the processing tax levied under the AAA. The importance of the Hoosac Mills decision is emphasized by the magnitude of the revenues derived under the agricultural processing tax, which during the fiscal year of 1934 netted nearly $500,000,000 to the increase in the Federal Treasury.

Mr. William M. Butler, former United States Senator from Massachusetts, and Mr. James A. McDonough, are receivers for the Hoosac Mills, with factories in Taunton, New Bedford and North Adams. They contended that the processing tax violates the fifth amendment through refusing to grant a state's right to a hearing on the manner in which a tax should be applied. They held that the levy-

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Little Entente Asks Action To End Anarchy

Calm and Moderation Shown in Communiqué Issued From Belgrade

Terrorism Must End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Oct. 20—No recriminations, no wild accusations but just a statesmenlike request to "all states without exception to work together in a pacific spirit to establish responsibility for the recent terrorist acts"—such is the first official pronouncement of the Little Entente on the subject of King Alexander's assassination.

An identical declaration was issued by the council of the four Balkan Pact states and it is significant that Yugoslavia played a leading rôle in drawing up the text. The moderation thus shown is all the more noteworthy since the whole Serbian nation is burning with indignation against the foreign states which they consider responsible for the death of their King.

Although the Little Entente unreservedly accepts the Belgrade thesis that the assassination was purely an external affair, entirely unconnected with the Yugoslav internal situation, and although the Little Entente council emphatically denounces international anarchy, constantly expressing itself in acts of violence of which Alexander's murder was the culmination—no foreign states are named as being responsible. The only hint of the iron determination behind the calm words was the statement that failure to take effective international measures to prevent such acts in future will inevitably lead to grave conflict.

Inasmuch as the actual murderer lived long in Bulgaria, and since other conspirators also testified they came from Hungary, and since the alleged head of the plot has just been found in Italy, while the deed itself was committed in France, the claim that foreign countries are implicated is not without foundation. The Bulgarian Government, however, can point to the fact that it has been energetically pursuing all terrorists for the past five months.

The Hungarian Government in turn maintains that although it gave shelter to political refugees from Yugoslavia, as a half-dozen other states have done, it in no way supports the terrorists. It adds that so far no objective evidence has been adduced that would incriminate Hungary. Budapest also points out that although there are 3,000,000 Hungarians in foreign lands, most of whom are irridentists, not one has been accused of terrorist acts.

Meanwhile comment has been aroused at the amount of attention the Belgrade press and public have given Gen. Hermann Wilelm Göring and his message to the Belgrade Parliament. The resentment felt here against the French police for not preventing the Marseilles murder has perhaps rather increased popular admiration for Germany's representative. General Göring also had a long interview last night with King Carol of Roumania.

It is reported that these questions have been asked: "When did Vladimir Georgieff, the Marseilles assassin, pass the Hungarian border?" "Where and how long did he stay in Hungary?" "What was the purpose of his visit?"

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Airmen Never Before Ventured a Race Like This

Across Plains, Crags, Seas and Deserts of Half the World

Twenty Planes Roar Toward Australia

Race Sponsor Seeks Spur to World's Aviation, Notably British

Wide Interest Noted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The greatest air race in history, with a first prize of £10,000 and a gold cup valued at £600 for the "MacRobertson" speed contest, from England to Melbourne, is one of the most spectacular features of the Melbourne Centenary celebrations program.

Airmen of seven countries, including a number from the United States, are matching wings across three continents, and all existing speed records for the route of 11,323 miles are believed certain to be broken. To the fastest pilot will be awarded the first prize of £10,000.

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List of Entrants

By the Associated Press

The list of planes in the order in which they took off, with their racing numbers and the makes of the machines and motors, follows:

63—**Capt. James A. Mollison** and **Amy Johnson Mollison**, British; De Havilland Comet, Gipsy VI.

5—**Col. Roscoe Turner** and **Clyde Pangborn**, American; Boeing transport, Pratt & Whitney Wasp.

19—**Catheart Jones** and **Ken W. Waller**, English; De Havilland Comet, Gipsy VI.

6—**D. L. Asjes** and **G. J. Geysendorfer**, Dutch; Dander S-4, Wright Whirlwind.

58—**Capt. T. Neville Stack** and **S. L. Turner**, British; Airspeed AS-B, Cheetah VI.

34—**C. W. A. Scott** and **Campbell Black**, British; De Havilland Comet, Gipsy VI.

44—**K. D. Parmentier** and **J. J. Moll**, Dutch; Douglas DC-2, Wright Cyclone.

46—**Jacqueline Cochran** and **Wesley Smith**, American; Granville monoplane, Pratt & Whitney Hornet.

33—**John H. Wright** and **Lieut. John Polando**, American; Lambert monocoupe, Warner Super-Scarab.

15—**Flying Officer C. G. Davis** and **Lieut.-Commander C. N. Hill**, British; Fairey III-F, Napier Lion.

62—**Flying Officer H. D. Gilman**, British; Fairey Fox, Felix-Curtiss.

36—**James Woods** and **D. C. Bennett**, Australian; Lockheed Vega, Pratt & Whitney SC.

60—**J. D. Hewett** and **C. E. Kay**, New Zealanders; De Havilland Dragon, Gipsy VI.

35—**R. Paper** and **G. E. Hemsworth** of New Guinea; Fairey Fox, Fairey-Felix.

7—**Lieut. M. Hansen**, Danish; De-Soutter Mark II, Gipsy III.

31—**H. L. Brook**, British; Miles Falcon, Gipsy Major.

2—**Squadron Leader Malcolm MacGregor** and **Henry Waller**, New Zealanders; Miles Hawk, Gipsy.

47—**Flight Lieut. G. Shaw**, British; Klemm Eagle, Gipsy Major.

14—**Squadron Leader D. E. Stodart** and **K. G. Stodart**, British; Airspeed Courier, Cheetah V.

16—**C. J. Melrose**, Australian; De Havilland Moth, Gipsy.

Because of Flying Officer Gilman's late arrival he was not allowed to take part in the handicap race.

Two Planes Forced Down by Fog on Continent of Europe

Gray Dawn Take-Off

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

MILDENHALL, Suffolk, Eng.—In damp gray dawn, world famous pilots figured in a dramatic lineup this morning for the great England-Australia air race.

First to "break the tape" at 6:30 a. m. were the renowned "Jim and Amy"—officially announced as Captain and Mrs. James A. Mollinson. Other competitors followed at intervals of 45 seconds.

Almost as soon as the Mollisons' De Havilland Comet zoomed from the ground, two United States entrants, Col. Roscoe Turner and Mr. Clyde Pangborn, soared into the air.

A huge Dutch air liner was the fourth to leave. It rose majestically after a surprisingly short run. Sixth came the bright red De Havilland Comet of Mr. Charles W. A. Scott and Capt. T. Campbell Black.

Disappearing Dots

The air was now dotted with disappearing specks heading for the North Sea and the European Continent. Despite a shortage of practice with their machine, the strong Scott-Campbell combination expressed great confidence in their chances of being the first to reach Melbourne.

Number nine on the starting list were Mr. John H. Wright and Lieut. John Polando in an American Lambert monocoupe plane. Mr. Wright entertained the Prince of Wales on the eve of the race. The Prince showed great interest in inspecting the planes.

King George and Queen Mary also added to the excitement of yesterday afternoon by visiting the airdrome. The Prince asked Mr. Wright to take his plane up and give a display.

"Sure," said the American pilot, "but if I break the regulations here, will you give me absolution?"

The Prince gave his assurance and the red and cream monoplane gave a magnificent display of aerobatics.

The weather report is generally regarded as favorable, though fog on the Continent is already reported as responsible for two forced landings, by Capt. T. Neville Stack and Mr. H. L. Brook.

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Things Present

The historic city of Williamsburg, Va., has been restored to all its colonial quaintness. The background of this ambitious undertaking is revealed in an illustrated article on the Editorial Page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's Page and the seventeenth article in the "Preventing the Cause of Crime" series.

Friends interested in better motion pictures might well be reminded that a series of 18 daily articles on "Who's to Blame for the Movies" is scheduled to begin on Wednesday, Oct. 24.

Hale's Margin Drops In Recount in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 20 (AP)—Mr. F. Harold Dubord (D), apparently defeated by 1701 votes for United States Senator by Senator Frederick Hale (R), had made a net gain of 364 votes last night in his inspection of ballots cast in 12 of the 16 Maine counties.

The gain by Mr. Dubord, Democratic national committeeman, reduced Senator Hale's margin to 1337.

Inspection will be resumed Monday with Aroostook County. Other counties to be examined were Androscoggin, Cumberland and Washington.

Roosevelt Acclaims 'Restored' Virginia; Shelves Cash Bonus

Nation's Credit Must Be Kept, Millions Aided, He Tells Veterans

Dedicates Hospital At Roanoke, Va.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROANOKE, Va., Oct. 20—Using the dedication of a new hospital outside this old Virginia town as a fitting occasion, President Roosevelt yesterday, without mentioning the bonus, called upon the war veterans of America to forgo asking special benefits, and to give the underprivileged of the nation a chance. Today, as a result, the country focuses its attention far from here to Miami, Fla., where the American Legion is gathering to decide policy on the momentous question of a $2,000,000,000 immediate cash payment of the bonus.

Roanoke outdid itself to make the first official visit ever paid to it by a President of the United States a memorable event. Most of the city's population of some 70,000 must have lined the 10-mile drive from the station to the hospital while another 35,000 to 40,000 was gathered in the natural amphitheater in front of the hospital to hear the speech.

The Blue Ridge Mountains in their autumnal colors provided the background while two upholders of Virginia's proud military tradition, Virginia Military Institute and Virginia Polytechnic Institute, added the final touch of color to the ceremonies in their full dress blue and wine red sword sashes.

Presidential Salute Given

When the presidential salute of 21 guns rolled out before the ceremonies began residents of Roanoke said it was the first time the sound of cannon had ever been heard in their city, which was founded nearly 20 years after the Civil War.

Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines, head of the Veterans' Bureau, speaking before the President, emphasized the extent to which the Federal Government is taking care of its disabled veterans. He pointed out that the hospital dedicated today is only one of 78 similar institutions throughout the country which represent an outlay of approximately $127,000,000 and are caring for more than 49,000 veterans.

A little fraternal scene between the President and Senator Carter Glass of Virginia marked the trip to Roanoke. When the train stopped at Lynchburg Mr. Roosevelt came out on the back platform to welcome the Senator whom he terms affectionately, "An unreconstructed rebel," and patted him on the back as evidence that the Senator's anti-New Deal attitude during the last Congress did not interfere with their friendship.

Plea for Underprivileged

The President's appeal was courteous and calm and directed squarely at the veterans who are mobilizing at Miami in beligerent mood. Yet, behind his eloquent plea for the underprivileged lay many implications. When he told his audience that hundreds of thousands of men and women and children scattered throughout the nation have none of the privileges of which this veterans' hospital was a splendid evidence, he struck a telling oblique blow at the constant drain on the public treasury which war veterans have been in the last decade.

And he said flatly: "It has been amply demonstrated that the veterans of the World War, today in

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Speech at Williamsburg Defends Liberalism in Educational Field

Calls for Courage In Facing Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Oct. 20—President Roosevelt today turned his thoughts to education and the glories of the nation's past. Beginning his day with the formal reopening of Duke of Gloucester Street—intimately associated with the birth of American independence—and an inspection of some of the recently reconstructed historic buildings which line it, he spoke at the induction of Dr. John Stewart Bryan as president of William and Mary College, second oldest college in the country, and concluded with a brief inspection of the battlefield at Yorktown, where Lord Cornwallis surrendered the British army at the end of the Revolution.

From there he embarked on the Sequoia for the return to Washington, where he will wait next week to see whether his appeal to the veterans at Roanoke yesterday bears frut in rejection of support for immediate payment of the bonus scheduled to come before the Legion convention and backed in advance by nearly 40 per cent of the delegates.

Vote May Be Forestalled

Those close to the President feel that his speech was counched in the most conciliatory terms possible and are confident that it will be successful in forestalling a bonus vote which would unsettle business at a time when the Administration is doing everything in its power to restore confidence.

These considerations were far from the President's mind today, however, as he retrod the streets where once George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry were familiar figures.

The President spent 15 minutes personally inspecting the Governor's Palace, then proceeded to the capitol where he received the freedom of the city from the Mayor and expressed in turn his satisfaction over "new evidence of the restoration of Williamsburg to its highest state.

From that point the procession passed down Duke of Gloucester Street lined with cheering crowds many dressed in colonial costumes.

His tour of inspection ended at the Sir Christopher Wren building where he participated in the inauguration of Dr. John Stewart Bryan as nineteenth president of William and Mary College and received an honorary degree of LL.D.

Governor Also Honored

Also honored with the same distinction was Gov. George C. Peery of Virginia, who, under the laws of the college, is permitted to receive such a degree only when it is accorded at the same time to the President of the United States. For the most part the President's speech reviewed the restoration of Williamsburg and the cultural contributions of William and Mary to the country. In passing, however, he paid a tribute to "liberal" education and stressed the need of the country today for men and women who can adapt themselves to changing conditions.

"The necessities of our time," he said, "demand that men avoid being set in grooves, that they avoid the occupational predestination of the older world, and that in the face of change and development in America, they must have a sufficiently broad and comprehensive conception of the world in which they live to meet its changing problems with resourcefulness and practical vision."

Colonial Scenes Restored

Twenty years ago the President paid his first visit to Williamsburg, he said. Arriving at Jamestown he began to walk along a nearly impassable road leading to the historic town. An elderly Negro, with a horse and buggy picked him up. There was no Capitol to greet him, no palace of royal governors, no Raleigh Tavern. Modern buildings had crept into the places of the old colonial structures.

"What a thrill it has been to me," he continued, "to return today and to have the honor of formally opening the reconstructed Duke of Gloucester Street, which rightly can be called the most historic avenue in America." Through the renaissance of the physical landmarks of old Williamsburg, he said, "the atmosphere of a whole glorious chapter in our history has been recaptured."

Traces College's History

Tracing the history of William and Mary College, the President recalled the fact that it was here that Thomas Jefferson came in 1760 to study for two years, and it was in Williamsburg that he was admitted to the bar. Furthermore, it was largely due to his recommendations later, that the curriculum of the college was broadened to provide education in law, medicine, modern lanuages, mathematics and philosophy.

The study of law, said the President, became one of the greatest means for the broad education of men who enter every walk of life, because essentially it touches every human problem. But, he continued, "Law in itself is not enough. Man must build himself more broadly."

"There is in the spirit of liberal education," he said, "something of

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TVA Director Urges Federal Entry Into Radiocasting Field

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—A supplementary system of radiocasting, on a national basis and under the auspices of the Federal Government, was advocated here before the broadcast division of the Federal Communications Commission, by Dr. Floyd T. Reeves, director of personnel of the Tennessee Valley Association, and former professor at the University of Chicago.

Speaking in behalf of a group which believes that full educational and cultural resources of radio are not now being utilized for 50,000,000 listeners under privately-controlled companies, supported by advertising, Dr. Reeves recommended entrance of the Government into the radio field.

Testimony was given in connection with hearings ordered by Congress for possible greater extension of radio facilities to non-profit programs. The two big radio chains have mobilized a succession of witnesses to oppose any such extension, and for the past few weeks the attention of the American radio world has centered on the evidence at the hearing hall.

Dr. Reeves' argument, for almost the first time since hearings began, gives the case of dissatisfied radio listeners who want cultural level of programs raised, and desire to see America investigate the government-supervised or controlled radio systems of Canada, Great Britain and other English-speaking nations.

Press Shown Power to Prevent Crime

Admitted That, in Itself, a Newspaper Is Not a Reform Agency, Editor Declares That if 10 Per Cent of Space Now Devoted to Crime News Was to Discuss Prevention in Next 10 Years, Public Opinion Would Be Revolutionized.

Breeding Places of Lawlessness Are Proved to be Poverty and Ignorance

Three challenging facts—the increase of crime, the futile expenditure of billions, and the growing opinion that something must be done to prevent the causes of crime—led THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *to survey these conditions in the United States, Canada and Europe. The sixteenth of 18 articles follows.*

By Marlen Pew

Editor of Editor and Publisher

It is a fixed habit among average Americans to consider criminal behavior apart from its cause. Crime prevention has not concerned us as a people, though we often have been desperately intent upon the evil results of abnormal, perverse and uncivilized conduct of individuals.

Practically all newspaper activity in relation to crime is directed to a consideration of cases after the fact and, with few exceptions, the police and criminal court systems deal entirely with effects, ignoring causes. A scientific approach to this continuing problem in modern life has only recently been initiated, and even now the authorities of most cities, though admitting the futility of their own measures, look with suspicion and doubt on the psychiatrist, the social agency and the economist as offering at least a partial solution of our insufferable crime situation.

I once heard former President Hoover say that the United States is the most dangerous country in the world in which to dwell, and comparative statistics abound to make this unhappy, although candid, confession realistic to anyone willing to open his eyes to the disgraceful facts. The simple truth is that this nation is subject to universal reproach on the score of the criminal record.

It is possible for the patriot to explain and extenuate the situation on many familiar grounds, such as the false materialistic standards of a frontier civilization; the rapid settlement of cosmopolitan cities without cultural pattern; rampant individualism; uncontrolled and reckless industrialism; defective political personnel and dubious administration; spiritual disintegration owing to abnormal quest of riches, and general lack of stable, social standards.

But there is no adequate excuse for our national failure to study the causes of crime and strike at it with scientific weapons, admitting the dismal failure of a system of punitive vengeance, cruel and severe penalties, imprisonment and execution which only serve to remove the offender from society while taking no account of him as a human dependent and perhaps a victim of the social system. Gradually, in recent years, we have noted the development of a few significant trends in criminal jurisprudence, police methods and prison reforms, but in general it is a fact that we are treating crime about as we did a half-century ago, doubling and tripling police forces and prisons, but I believe that those few rays of daylight offer hope of a mighty transformation of method in the not distant future.

I am especially interested to note that The Christian Science Monitor is opening its columns to a discussion of this vital question.

While it is true that there is no one cause of crime, and therefore there can be no possible single cure, it is statistically demonstrable that the bulk of serious misbehavior in this country has its roots in poverty and concomitant ignorance. Court and prison records reveal this fact beyond dispute. Approximately 90 per cent of all crimes are properly classified as "against property," whereas only 10 per cent are classified as "against the person."

Throughout my newspaper experience, which has brought me into contact with criminals in many cities and states, I have observed the sickening, pitiful and endless stream of human beings winding through police stations, courts and prisons, a direct tributary of the city slum.

One of each ten of these miserable mortals, investigation will prove, has been actuated, directly or indirectly, in his violation of the rules of society, by a vicious—or perhaps very human—desire to acquire

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South Pole Calls for Vote

Welfare Cuts Are Planned

Hecklers Egg Curley On

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P. Liberals to repudiate the fetish of "blind partisanship."

Then Mr. Weeks contemplated the Republican "prosperity corner," declared prosperity was around the corner for Republican Charles G. Dawes. When he resigned as chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Commission he took $90,000,000 for his bank although its total deposits were only $95,000,000. It was around the corner for Joseph R. Nutt, treasurer of the Republican National Committee. He accepted $14,000,000 from the R. F. C. for the Union Trust Company, his bank in Cleveland. It was around the corner for Republican Senator Goldsborough. He was presented with $7,000,000 from the R. F. C. for his bank in Baltimore; $12,000,000 to Mr. Chapin's bank in Detroit, he being Mr. Hoover's Secretary of Commerce. Harvey Firestone, Mr. Hoover's friend and frequent guest at the White House, got $19,000,000 for his bank; E. C. Jameson, who raised $68,000 for Mr. Hoover's campaign, received $7,000,000 for his insurance company.

Promised Mr. Weeks: "Elect Mr Curley and prosperity will be around the corner for the rank and file, not a privileged few."

A Bolt for Bacon

When President Roosevelt launched large public spending for relief, Mrs. William A. Gaston, prominent Massachusetts organizer of Democratic women, put a dainty shoulder to the wheels. Today she offered support to Gaspar G. Bacon, would-be Republican Governor; evidence, said Independent Democrat's League, of party's open revolt on candidate James M. Curley. Evidence, said Republican observers, it takes a Republican to finish what Democrats have begun.

Strike

Who's Who on Fish Pier

Since the fish strike began there have been ugly rumors in the employers' camps, charges that New York gangsters are running the strike. At first this charge worried union leaders in Boston as much as it did the dealers.

So Mr. John Cashman, secretary of the Fishery Industry Joint Council, decided on a ruse to ascertain the truth. He realized that if gangsters were at the helm, they were there to "shake down" the dealers, that they would intimidate anyone who made overtures to the employers. Hence Mr. Cashman made overtures, waited, nothing happened, decided there were no gangsters lurking on the pier.

To all appearances the strikers have made their walkout effective, but Monday will be the measuring stick. On that day the normal catch is 1,500,000 pounds; against the backdrop of that poundage strikers and dealers apprehensively will measure how greatly the "catch" has shrunk.

Today a meager 173,000 pounds of fish came to port, only six boats landed, activity is practically at a standstill. Strikers declare they will not relent, that they will fight it out on these lines if it takes till Christmas, that only the dealers going out of business will win the strike for the employers.

In the meantime the dealers talk more threateningly, hit at possibility of closing doors forever against strikers unless they return promptly, speak darkly of ignoring non-Americans among the strikers, dealing only with citizens.

More eyes are looking for an arbiter for mounting prices for fish, depleted incomes, shabbier homes all plead "trumpet-tongued" for a quick decision, a quick resumption of normal activity.

Aviation

Lower Costs

Aviation used to meet public resistance as a passenger-carrying business on the grounds of safety and cost. Safety is no longer a problem but costs have been slow coming down.

Today those who travel north of Boston by air could consider the future with less consideration of the pocketbook. The fares have been cut on the Boston-Maine Airways.

Round trip examples:

Boston to Portland, was $9.50—is now $8.10.

Boston to Augusta, was $15—is now $13.40.

Only service to be curtailed during the winter will be the run from Burlington to Montreal.

Crime Control

Mrs. Sherlock Holmes

Policewomen, of which Boston has four, lead undercover lives, seldom make the news. Last week Mrs. Margaret McHugh of Boston's finest made news not merely on straight police work but through detective ability of high caliber which helped in the capture of a long-sought thief.

Today she was in the news again as having solved a series of annoying thefts from automobiles near the Harvard University buildings in Alston and Cambridge.

Mrs. McHugh specializes on working through pawnbrokers, able sources of police information. Running down the car thefts she put two twos together and got four. The articles had been pawned under the name of Stokes. A young man picked up on suspicion had given the names of George Estok Jr. By rearranging the latter name Mrs. Mrs. McHugh got "Stokes," decided there was a connection.

Police were notified, almost caught him pawning a white sweater at one shop, caught up with him at the next, soon had a complete confession.

* * *

Not Guilty

Last year an aged inventor was slain during a pay roll holdup in Cambridge. Among the men arrested was James Deshler. He has recently been on trial charged with the slaying. Yesterday after a two hour and a half debate, a jury found him "not guilty."

Education

When Push Counted

Chicago's Century of Progress was marked by hundreds of wheel chairs, pushed not by unemployed older men as at Atlantic City, but by clean-cut college men. It filled a summer with profitable work, helped toward the coming tuition.

One young man pushed with little ahead. He had had to leave his engineering course at the University of Kansas because of lack of funds but had determined to keep trying anyhow. A summer at the fair did not show promise of enough for the return to school.

One day he pushed a chair containing a wealthy Boston woman. Talking with him as the sights went by she found out about his need. With her was her secretary who was pushed by another student. That night the secretary took some special notes.

This fall the chair-pusher got a letter from Boston offering him a job as chauffeur for the lady. He accepted. Once here she offered to finance a course at M. I. T. He accepted.

Even his co-companion in pushing shared. He was promised financial help to get him started when he has completed his college course.

Monitor Continues Feature Radiocasts

MR. ERNEST BEAUFORT, Monitor news radiocaster, continues his weekly series of feature programs of selected stories taken from the columns of The Christian Science Monitor and its Weekly Magazine Section, over Station WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass., on Saturday, Oct. 20, at 7:45 p. m., eastern standard time. His topic will be "An Old Soldier Analyzes Patriotism and War." WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XAZ operates on the short wave length of 31.35 meters.

Highways

Springing a Leak

The "no-fix" parking law has allegedly developed class distinctions. Growing is the tendency for wealthy men to park their cars in restricted areas, send their chauffeurs to court, pay the fine. Working men, it is charged, are obligated through no fault of their own to park in these restricted areas, are unable, however, to pay the fines.

Proposes Mr. Timothy Murphy, Democratic nominee for Representative in Ward 15, Boston: "Let's reduce the fines, $1 for the first offense, $3 for the second, $5 for the third." Present fines are $3, $5, $10.

* * *

The new parking law may solve the whole parking problem, reduce the number of cars in operation, leave room for everyone. At least 320 Boston cars have temporarily been taken off the roads, in this wise: 335 offenders failed to pay their fines; automatically their licenses were suspended. To reinstate their license, offenders must pay fine, plus a $2 for reissuing service. So far only nine have had their licenses reinstated.

Recovery

Full Speed Ahead

At last, clearance of slums for Boston. For weeks the projects met with nothing but hindrance, couldn't seem to break through the opposition. The Mayor himself said that Boston has no slums—only deteriorated sections. "As for the real estate opposition," said Mr. Edward T. Hartman, state planning expert, "it virtually sabotaged the entire slum program in Massachusetts."

But yesterday the entering wedge was driven. Decision to select sites at once was made at a conference of federal, state and local officials. Perhaps $5,000,000 will be spent.

'Star' Astronomer

Staff Photographer

Leslie C. Peltier

Winner of Highest Merit Prize of American Association

Tom-Toms Heard At Harvard Fête Of Stargazers

Starch-bosomed guests of a Harvard meeting of the American Association of Variable Star Observers, luminaries in a constellation of star-gazing experts, were "swayed" last night by the report of the committee from South Africa, presented to the accompaniment of a rhythmic scuffle of slapping feet, and a lilting boom-boom-boom of tom-toms.

The pantomime "illustrated" the establishment of Harvard's observatory in the Orange Free State. It followed a formal address by Prof. Frank Schlesinger, director of Yale Observatory.

In the pantomime grass skirts rustled in a breeze precipitated by exclamations of astonishment from an assembly of blue-stocking Harvardians as the tom-toms beat out challenges, and war-painted Zulus stamped the native ceremony. A

The Zulus were nifty in black-stocking skin suits with crimson necklaces and grass skirts, No one would ever mistake them for professors and doctors, examiners of candidates for Ph. D. degrees in astronomy, that is unless one looked closely.

Tonight at the Hotel Continental Prof. R. S. Dugan, Princeton University, will review "Variable Star Problems." First award of the Highest Merit Prize will be made to Mr. Leslie C. Peltier of Delphos, Ohio, one of the most distinguished amateur astronomers in the world, discoverer of four comets and a nova.

For seven years this amateur astronomer kept track of a tiny speck of light until on August 14 of last year it suddenly flared into great brilliancy, though still invisible to the naked eye. This entitled him to the distinction of having discovered a "new" star, Nova Ophiuchi III. His instruments are located in a home-built observatory in the center of his father's pasture. He is about 30 years old, works as a stock-room clerk in a garage, has never been to college.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report.

Boston and Vicinity: Unsettled weather; rain is probable this afternoon, tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate northerly and northeasterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts: Cloudy, probably rain on the coast tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer Sunday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northeast winds over the north portion and fresh to strong north winds over the south portion; weather overcast, with rain over the north portion tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	42	50	New Orleans	72	86
Bermuda	72	84	New York	40	56
Chicago	52	58	Norfolk, Va.	50	62
Denver	52	72	Philadelphia	38	60
Helena, Mont.	34	48	St. Louis	62	62
	56	84	St. Paul	50	56
[illegible] City	72	84	San Francisco	52	64
Los Angeles	54	70	Washington	38	62
Miami, Fla.	80	82			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time, Oct. 20.
B—Maximum, Oct. 19.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 9:18 p. m.; height, 10.3 feet.
Sunday, 9:42 a. m.; height, 10.9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:26 p. m.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1250kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	News; Rhymer	George Sterney &	Local dance music;	Jack Little and his
5:15	Jackie Heller; orch.	his orchestra	Yankee Singers	orchestra
5:30	Neapolitan Serenaders	Studio soloist	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mart"
5:45	"Ranch Boys"	Evening Tattler	High school scores	"Miniatures"
6:00	Irish Minstrels	"One Man's Fam-	News Service	Talk, F. W. Wile;
6:15	Political speakers	ily," dramatic sk.	Music; sketch	Dance music; talk
6:30	News; features	Features; news	Football talk	Local dance music
6:45	Sport Review	"Sport Parade"	Local dance music	Music; speaker
7:00	Ed. MacHugh, songs	Neal O'Hara	"No Place Like	News Service
7:15	Nature League	Vocalists; sketch	Home," sketch	Local dance music
7:30	Music from Honolulu	"Pick and Pat,"	Jack Smith; orch.	String ensemble
7:45	Monitor Feature	comedy; orchestra	Dramatic sketch	CBS law talk
8:00	Art in America talk	Sketches and mu-	Roxy Revue; orch.;	Local dance music;
8:15	series; Grace Hayes.	sic, with Sigmund	chorus; quartet;	Getting the News.
8:30	ERA concert by un-	Romberg & Wil-	sketch; soloists	Organ recital
8:45	employed musicians	liam Lyon Phelps	Political talk	Speaker; music
9:00	Radio City Party;	Rose Bampton;	Grete Stueckgold;	Local dance music.
9:15	Rea & Munn; orch.	vocal duo; orch.	chorus; orchestra	News Service
9:30	National Barn Dance	"Gibson Family";	Meyer Davis Le	Himber Orch.; Joey
9:45	program from Chi-	musical comedy	Paradis Band	Nash; readings
10:00	cago; soloists and	written for radio;	Andrew Jacobson	Concert band; In-
10:15	folk dance music	soloists; orchestra	and his orchestra	dian legend
10:30	Danny Malone	Associated Jewish	Associated Jewish	American Royal
10:45	Hal Kemp Orchestra.	Charities program	Charities	Stock Show
11:00	Reports; feature	Forecasts; events	News Service	Glen Gray's Casa
11:15	NBC dance music	NBC dance music.	Local dance music	Loma Orchestra
11:30	"Foreign Trade,"	Paul Whiteman &	"Benjamin Frank-	Local dance music.
11:45	George N. Peek	his orchestra	lin," sketch	Sign off

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1250kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	High school music	NBC speaker	Book talk	Morning service of
11:00	News; Morning mu-	Morning worship	Imperial Hawaiians	Tremont Temple
11:15	sicale; violin; piano.	from Old South	Orchestra	Baptist Church;
11:30	Nimble Wits	Church in Boston;	Salt Lake City	sermon; quartet;
11:45	Phantom Strings	sermon; choir	choir and organ	soloist; organ
12:00	"The Ailing House"	and organ	Vocal ensemble re-	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Reports; features	Local dance music.	cital	program
12:30	Radio City Music Hall	Don Pedro and his	Tito Guizar; harps	String ensemble
12:45	of the Air; soloists;	orchestra	CBS speaker	from network
1:00	chorus and concert	Dale Carnegie's	Religious period,	Talk on Christian
1:15	orch. under M. Rapee	facts period	with speakers,	Science; music
1:30	High Lights of the	Mary Small; solo-	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders;
1:45	Bible; quartet	ists; orchestra	ensemble	musical program
2:00	Anthony Frome	Soloist; speaker;	"Lazy Dan, the	Melodies of Italy;
2:15	Becker dog story	narrator; orch.	Minstrel Man"	soloists; orchestra
2:30	"What Every Woman	Gene Arnold and	Royal Hawaiian	Cavaliers; Italian
2:45	Knows," sketch, with	the Commodores	Dance Band	musical program
3:00	Helen Hayes and	"Talking Picture	Local dance music.	New York Philhar-
3:15	Kenneth McKenna	Time"; sketch	People's Symphony	monic - Symphony
3:30	National Vespers: Dr.	Musical Romance:	Orchestra concert	Orchestra, Otto
3:45	Harry E. Fosdick	features; music	program, Fabien	Klemperer, con-
4:00	Southern Reveries	Kansas City Orch.;	Sevitzky conduc-	ductor; Schola
4:15	Jewish program	De Wolf Hopper	tor from Jordan	Cantorum Choir;
4:30	"The Land of Begin-	Ruth Kennedy	Hall, in Bos-	Lawrence Gilman,
4:45	ning Again"; music	Dream drama	ton	commentator
5:00	"Roses and Drums,"	Irvin Cobb; solo-	ERA Civic Chorus	"Open House"; so-
5:15	Civil War drama	ists; orchestra	recital program	loists; orchestra
5:30	Explorers' Club	"The House by the	ERA Civic Or-	Sanderson and
5:45	Terhune dog drama	Side of the Road"	chestra concert	Crumit; orchestra
6:00	Reports; features	Religious period,	News Service	Music by Gershwin
6:15	Coburn Orch.; soloist	from New York	Voice of Cornet	soloists; orchestra
6:30	"Grand Hotel"; net-	Salute program	Dramatic program;	"Smiling Ed"
6:45	work dramatic sk.	Soloists; orch.	Jack Ingersoll	Voice of Experience
7:00	Jack Benny and com-	Popular orchestra	Paige's Orchestra;	Evening service
7:15	pany; Bestor Orch.	and soloists	guest soloists	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner; Harriet	Garden talk; rec-	Family Theater:	ple Baptist
7:45	Hilliard; orchestra	ords; sketch	soloists; orchestra	Church; sermon;
8:00	Symphony Orchestra,	Ruby Newman and	Symphony Orch.,	male quartet;
8:15	Otto Klemperer, con-	orchestra with	Victor Kolar, con-	choir; organ
8:30	ductor; Albert Spald-	Del Castillo and	ductor; Dalies	Beethoven Foun-
8:45	ing, violinist	vocal sextet	Frantz, pianist	dation recital
9:00	Countess Olga Al-	Rakov's Music and	Alex. Woollcott;	ERA Opera Orches-
9:15	bini; Previn Orch.	popular soloists	Armbruster Orch.	tra concert, Raf-
9:30	Walter Winchell	American Album	Will Rogers; Oscar	faelo Martino, con.
9:45	Songs and comedy	of Familiar Music	Bradley Orchestra	News Service
10:00	Mme. Schumann-Heink	Lucrezia Bori;	Morey Pearl and	Wayne King and
10:15	Hawaiian Orchestra	Goodman Orch.	his orchestra	his orchestra
10:30	Talk by Norman Hap-	Black's Orch.; so-	Organ recital	Dress Coat of
10:45	good, author	loists; chorus	Music Rhymester	Mons. Pomponnet

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

12:00 WEEI, Address by Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coordinator of Transport, at American Truckers Association.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air opening: History—"Julius Cæsar," sketch.
3:00 WBZ, Radio Guild drama: "The Young Mrs. Winthrop."
3:00 WAAB, "Classical Album"; half hour of classical recordings.
3:30 WNAC, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
4:00 WNAC, "Visiting America's Little House."
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 WEEI, "The College Graduate and the New Leisure," Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow.

Dinner and After

8:30 WNAC, Frederick Jagel, tenor; Josef Pasternack's Orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, Garden Concert; Gladys Swarthout; mixed quartet; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: talk, M. H. Aylesworth; interlocutor; end men; quartet; popular orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; tenor soloist.
9:00 WNAC, Rosa Ponselle, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, "Understudy," three-act network dramatic sketch.
9:30 WEEI, House Party, with Joe Cook, comedian; soloists; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Gene Arnold; Lullaby Lady; male quartet; concert orchestra.
10:15 WBZ, "Community Chest," Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts.
10:30 WBZ, WEEI, WNAC, WAAB, Addresses by President Roosevelt and Newton D. Baker in Mobilization for Human Needs of 1934 program; music.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"AMERICA SINGS" (Shubert). Last day of this musical romance based on Stephen Foster's life and songs. 8:30.

"MEN IN WHITE" (Majestic). Hospital story which won the Pulitzer Prize. A Group Theatre presentation. 8:30.

"AH, WILDERNESS!" (Plymouth). The Theater Guild presents George M. Cohan in this Eugene O'Neill comedy. 8:10.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—"Shuffle Along," Negro revue with Eubie Blake and his orchestra. Screen feature, Irvin S. Cobb's story, "Judge Priest," with Will Rogers. 11:05 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:45, 10:38.

EXETER—Jean Harlow in "The Girl from Missouri." 3:40, 6:25, 9:15. And "Bachelor Bait."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Our Daily Bread," produced by King Vidor. Fenway at 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:55. Paramount at 9, 11:22 a. m., 1:55, 4:28, 7:01, 9:34. Also "Kansas City Princess."

SCOLLAY — Warner Brothers' entertainment, "Kansas City Princess," with Joan Blondell and Glenda Farrell as manicurists. Vaudeville, 12:17, 3:26, 6:52, 9:58.

KEITH'S—Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire demonstrating terpsichorean skill in "The Gay Divorcee," with Edward Everett Horton adding many humorous touches. Held for second week. 10:27 a. m., 12:40, 2:53, 5:06, 7:19, 9:29.

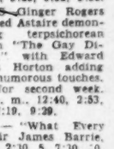
STATE — "What Every Woman Knows," by Sir James Barrie, with Helen Hayes. 12:30, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10.

ORPHEUM—Constance Bennett in "Outcast Lady," adapted from Michael Arlen's play. "The Green Hat." Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

MODERN—"Cleopatra," Cecil B. DeMille's latest spectacle. With Claudette Colbert and Warren William. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:20, 9:20. Also "Hollywood Mystery."

TREMONT — Eddie Cantor in "Palmy Days." Irene Dunne in "Stingaree." Bing Crosby comedy. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Egypt, Kingdom of the Nile"; "Sunny Sweden"; football film; cartoon. Eugene Pallette comedy; other shorts and news reels. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.



FINE ARTS—Second Adult Education Council program. Feature, "Adieu, les beaux jours," with Brigitte Helm and beautiful backgrounds of European scenery. Short features include "The Woodwinds," and "The Wearing Away of the Land," in the symphony and geological series. Also Mickey Mouse in "Shanghaied Mickey." 1:40, 4:15, 6:45, 9:20.

UPTOWN—"The Count of Monte Cristo." 1:40, 4:10, 6:40, 9:10. Also "La Caracha."

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony; Francesco Malipiero's Symphony; Brahms' Variations on a theme by Haydn. Symphony Hall. 8:15.

Other Events

COSMOPOLITAN STUDENT CLUB — Hallowe'en Dance at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street. 8.

Sunday

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Charles V. Winn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lecturership of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Haverhill, in First Universalist Church, Kenoza Avenue, Haverhill. 3:30.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Bicknell Young, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lecturership of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Wellesley, in Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College, Wellesley. 3.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Bicknell Young, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lecturership of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Waltham, in Hovey Memorial Building, 545 Main Street, Waltham. 8. Doors open at 7.

Music

FERA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — Will Dodge, conductor. Free concert in the Museum of Fine Arts. 3.

GARDNER MUSEUM—Musical program by Elva Boyden, contralto, Royal Johnson, violinist, and Reginald Boardman, accompanist. Includes Mozart's Concerto in D major, Number 4, and compositions by Wieniawski, Kreutzer, Lenormand, Cui, Dupare, Gimara, Paladilhe and Reutter. Admission free. 2.

Other Events

INDIA—Lecture on "India's Struggle for Freedom" by Anup Singh Dhillon, of Amritsar, India, and Harvard University, in Universalist Church, Wakefield. 6:30.

FORD HALL FORUM—Prof. Felix Frankfurter speaks on "An American's Observations in England and Palestine." Lecture is preceded by a 30-minute musical program by the Twentieth Century Ensemble. 7.

Monday

PUBLIC LIBRARIES—Special exhibits are placed on view this morning in all public libraries, as a part of the observance of "Free Public Library Week." Arts and crafts exhibits in Brookline Public Library.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION — Meets in the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, 179 Longwood Avenue, at 7:15.

"THE CHURCH IN SOCIAL LIFE"—First of six lectures by Richard C. Cabot, of the Andover Newton Theological School. Free. 14 Beacon Street. 9:45 a. m.

FORD HALL—Madeleine Slade lectures under the auspices of the Boston Community Church. 8.

Alabama School Census Shows Drop Since 1932

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The 1934 biennial school census, conducted by the State Department of Education, reveals that there are 894,988 persons of school age—six to 20 years inclusive—in Alabama.

The total represents a decrease of 2485 from the number recorted in 1932. The decrease was among negro children, an increase of 1023 having been shown in the white census figures.

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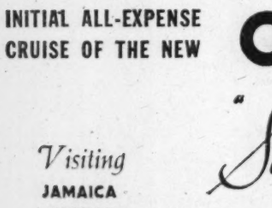

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An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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See previous advertisement in the Weekly Magazine Section of the Monitor, October 17, 1934
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To RICHARD SOUTHALL GRANT,
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I hereby place my order for .... copies of the "FIRST EDITION" of "Landmarks for Christian Scientists from Bow to Boston," and for which I promise to pay $5 each, at the time of delivery. Shipping charges extra. It is understood that my money will be promptly refunded if I return the book in good condition within five days.
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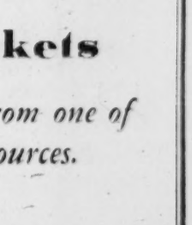

ANNOUNCEMENT
We are glad to announce that James Baldi, for many years head ice cream maker for C. C. Whittemore, former Boston Caterer, has become associated with Brigham's, and that we are prepared to make home deliveries in Boston and suburbs of Brigham's superb French Ice Cream and Fancy Ices, made under Mr. Baldi's supervision.
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Huge Registry for Saar Vote Adds New Argument to Put Off Plebiscite Planned Jan. 13

Postponement Would Have to Be With Full Consent of France and Germany—England Would Like to See Bipartite Agreement Instead

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 19—Influential voices are now being raised here and in Paris, even in Berlin in favor of postponing the Saar plebiscite.

In accordance with the Treaty of Versailles, the plebiscite is fixed for Jan. 13 next, and a special commission is now busy in the Saar preparing the voting lists. Reports from Paris declare the commission found serious falsification of these lists has been going on and only by the adoption of additional machinery to check voters' names can the lists be ready in time.

However, the Monitor learns from a high source in the Saar itself that the checking of lists is, on the contrary, proceeding very satisfactorily. Nevertheless, it is incontestable that authoritative opinion in France is expressing the view that the plebiscite should not be held until a careful verification of the registered voters has been carried out.

Reich for Delay?

For an entirely different reason, Berlin has allowed it to be known here privately it is not anxious for the plebiscite in January. The fact is that since the beginning of the year when it was estimated that 98 per cent would vote for immediate reunion with the Reich, there has been a serious slump in Hitlerite sentiment in the Saar, due principally to the National Socialist dispute with the Roman Catholic church. Indeed, today's estimate generally puts the figure under 70 per cent. Such a result would naturally be a severe blow to National Socialist prestige.

Herr Burikel who is Herr von Papen's successor as Saar Commissioner, speaking at Kaiserslautern Thursday, inveighed vehemently against France's campaign to maintain the status quo in the Saar. The issue lies solely between France and Germany, he added significantly.

Direct Deal Better

In London there has never been any enthusiasm for the plebiscite. Downing Street would also prefer a direct arrangement between France and Germany as better calculated to avoid recriminations and bitterness, perhaps bloodshed.

Previously France has refused to listen to this proposal, which in any case would have to be agreed to by the League Council, as it is contrary to the Treaty of Versailles. There is believed to be a possibility, however, that France might be prepared to "do a trade" about the "plebiscite in return for a favorable offer for the Saar coal mines, which will have to be bought back by Germany for gold if the Saar goes back to the Reich.

The situation is still too fluid for prophecy, particularly as the League Council is due to hold a special meeting the fifteenth of next month to go into the whole plebiscite question.

Meanwhile some observers see a portent in the fact that France's new Foreign Minister Laval was the first Fench Foreign Minister to pay an official visit to Berlin and that he is understood to be in favor of France-German coöperation, particularly in the industrial field.

List of Saar Voters Posted

Keystone

Public Display of Registrations May Help

With 520,000 Persons Registered to Vote at the Plebiscite, the Commission Has a Problem to Determine Who's Really Entitled to the Franchise.

League Council Meets Nov. 15 to Consider Saar Plebiscite Plan

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Oct. 20—It has been definitely confirmed that the League Council will meet here Nov. 15 to consider outstanding matters in connection with the Saar plebiscite, now set for Jan. 13 next.

In connection with current moves for the postponement of the plebiscite it is to be remembered that the date was fixed by the League Council with the full assent of Germany and France back to September. It is understood that any alteration of the plebiscite plan would also have to be with the consent of France and Germany.

Can't Be One-Sided

The plebiscite date is being challenged in several quarters. But it is apparent that any one-sided postponement would produce a deplorable effect for everything has been calculated on the basis of the earliest possible fulfillment of the provisions of the Versailles Treaty.

Last week it was asserted the Germans themselves favored a delay but in interviews with leaders of the Saar organization there was obtained an emphatic denial as far as they are concerned. This week the demand for a later date is attributed to the French.

On the other hand, Herr Max Braun, chief of the anti-Hitlerite group in the Saar and therefore in sympathy with the French, has plainly stated there must be no adjournment. He admits that early in the year he wanted more time, but since then he believes opportunity for obtaining a status quo vote is better than it will ever be.

40,000 Extra Votes?

The reason given for postponement is that a number of unjustifiable claims to vote have been submitted. Herr Braun puts them at 40,000, though this probably is exaggerated. Only those are entitled to participate who were normally resident in the Saar in June of 1919 and who are now 20 years of age. It is precisely to deal with cases of attempted fraud and to prepare an authentic register that the commission was appointed by the League, and there is no reason to suppose it is incompetent to perform this task.

In advance of the registration it was calculated that the qualified voters of both sexes would number between 250,000 and 300,000. Naturally there was surprise when it was discovered that actually 520,000 persons had been registered as qualified to vote in the plebiscite. This difference of 200,000 extra voters is raising considerable discussion and might be in itself the basis for postponement of the plebiscite, unless the commission can account for the discrepancy by Oct. 25, the time fixed for examination of such claims. It has been proposed from Paris that the commission be given an extension of time to Dec. 17 to examine these claims.

It has been reported that one discrepancy has arisen by the registration of women by their maiden names and also by their married names. Another is that people who have moved have been inscribed in each locality. Thus the problem has been complicated, perhaps unintentionally, in such instances.

Report of Commission Shows More Employment

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—From time to time the Governing Commission, which is attached to the League of Nations, reports on its stewardship. In view of the plebiscite planned in this former German territory to decide whether it shall remain under the control of the League, revert to Germany, or become French, accounts of the present situation have special interest. It shows how the League governs in one territory committed to its charge.

In this essentially mining and industrial region there has recently been a marked improvement in the labor market. The number of unemployed has diminished from 37,289 to 31,960.

Asked for Advice

During the second quarter of the year, the Advisory Council and the Committee of Investigation were called upon to give their advice on draft ordinances regarding the granting of advantages in the way of taxation for the construction of unsubsidized buildings containing small apartments; on the regulations of assistance to unemployed; on the competence of communal authorities; on the suppression of offenses against forest laws; on the prolongation of the mandate of members elected to various political organizations; on the ratification of the Rome international conventions of November 1933 regarding the transport by rail of travelers, luggage and goods; and on amnesty measures.

The Governing Commission authorized the wearing of a special uniform by the members of certain associations.

It made provisions to prevent the recurrence of incidents which had an unfortunate effect on public opinion. Several newspapers published in the Saar or in Germany have been prohibited for varying periods.

Appeal for Support

When the Plebiscite Commission came into office in July, the Governing Commission proclaimed an Amnesty. It was thought necessary to take this measure at the opening of the plebiscite period, and at the same time to address an appeal to the population asking them to support the efforts of the Commission in maintaining order and security.

The Department for Public Instruction has taken steps with a view to preventing the political campaign which has been launched in preparation for the plebiscite from being carried on in the schools.

It has forbidden: School holidays for excursions of a political character either in the Saar or outside it; the introduction of text books without the previous approval of the authorities; the interruption of lessons or the decoration of schools for political festivals; the dissemination of tracts in the schools without the approval of the Department of Public Instruction; the wearing of uniforms or public badges in the school precincts; political propaganda in schools, and so on. Special instructions have also been given to the teaching staff and to the pupils on the subject of their relations with Jewish children.

Australia Race Donor Seeks Aviation Gain

(Continued from Page 1)

world fame, and the honors of his country; for the handicap event, to be flown concurrently over a slightly longer route, there is a prize of £5000.

Eyes of the world are following this thrilling England-Melbourne dash; into it has been infused an international interest never before achieved in a long-distance contest of the air.

Like Arabian Nights

Baghdad, Allahabad, Singapore, Darwin, Charleville—and on to the finishing point at Melbourne; these are the compulsory landing places in the speed section of the race. For the handicap section, a more leisurely itinerary is mapped out, approximating more to the capacity of commercial machines as contrasted to purely speed planes.

The checking points in the handicap are Marseilles, Rome, Athens, Aleppo, Baghdad, Bushire, Jask, Karachi, Jodhpur, Allahabad, Calcutta, Rangoon, Bangkok, Alor Star, Singapore, Batavia, Rambang, Kœpang, Darwin, Newcastle Waters, Cloncurry, Charleville, Melbourne—a total distance of 12,494 miles.

It was in 1919 that two South Australian brothers, Ross Smith and Keith Smith, both war pilots, made the first flight from England to Australia, accompanied by two mechanics. The journey occupied 29 days, and it was hailed as a great forward step in inter-Empire aviation. The Smith brothers were both knighted for their services to aviation, and by the flight they won a big prize offered by the Commonwealth Government.

Through the years since that pioneer effort, pilot after pilot has successively lowered the record for the England-Australia flight. The record of six days, 17 hours, set up by Flight Lieut. Charles T. P. Ulm last year still stands—but by how much will that be reduced in this great international race? Flight Lieut. Ulm, by the way, was Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith's copilot on his transpacific flight.

Three Purposes

When Sir Macpherson Robertson, the Melbourne confectionery millionaire, gave the £15,000 in cash prizes for the air race as part of the centenary celebrations, it was for three express and inter related purposes.

(1) To advance the world-wide cause of aviation.

(2) To stimulate British aircraft manufacturers to produce a better and faster type of commercial mail and passenger craft.

(3) To make Australians more air-minded.

Later, Sir Macpherson added the first prize cup, which contains £600 worth of wrought gold and is a fine example of the goldsmith's art. He also provided a trophy for presentation to every competitor who finishes the course within 16 days. This is considered an easy restriction, since the Imperial Airways' schedule for the London-Australia air service, to begin about Christmas, is 11 days, with no night flying.

It is nearly two years since the air race was first mooted. Sir Macpherson stipulated that the contest should be truly international, fair and open to all, and that so far as humanly possible it should be conducted with safety as the paramount consideration.

Race Committee

An air race committee of the Melbourne Centenary Celebrations Council was set up to conduct it. The Lord Mayor of Melbourne, Sir Harold Gengoult Smith, is ex-officio chairman, but he deputed the responsibility to Wing-Commander A. T. Cole, director of supplies in the Royal Australian Air Force. The other members of the committee are Mr. F. Knight, legal officer of the air force; Mr. W. S. Bassett, an expert in aerodynamics; Mr. Guy Moore, representing the Australian Aero Club; Wing-Commander Cobby of the air force, and Mr. E. V. E. Neill, as the personal representative of Sir Macpherson.

The Royal Aero Club, London, agreed to control the start of the race, and to police it as far as Koepang. Australia controls the route from Koepang to Melbourne, and the race is subject to the regulations of the Fédération Internationale Aeronautique.

These air race prizes were only part of a gift of £100,000 which Sir Macpherson made to the Victoria Government in an expression of his gratitude for his native country's 100 years of peaceful progress. This gift, in turn, was the culmination of a series of grants he had made to public causes in recent years. It was given after he had been made a Knight Bachelor by King George in recognition of his subsidizing two British-Australian expeditions of natural scientific research in the antarctic.

Surplus of Gifts

The Victoria Government decided to devote the £85,000 remaining after the allocation of the air-race prizes to the erection of a girls' high school in Melbourne, an herbarium, and a bridge to complete the Yarra Boulevard, which Melbourne people hope one day will be one of the most beautiful river drives in the world. The cost of these works has exceeded the estimates, but Sir Macpherson has signed the checks for the additional amounts and said nothing about it.

Sir Macpherson was born at Ballarat, Victoria, in lowly circumstances, and in his childhood returned with his parents to Scotland, where for a time they were very poor. At the age of 11 he earned twopence a day working, before and after school hours, lathering the faces of a barber's customers.

Dutch Fliers Set Pace in Big Race, Check at Athens

Miss Cochran Drops Out at Bucharest—Plane Proved Slow

By the Associated Press

Nineteen airplanes were still streaking southeastward from England today, bound for a pot of gold in Australia, waiting for the winners in the MacRobertson International Air Race.

They started from Mildenhall Airdrome, Eng., at 6:30 a. m., G. M. T. (1:30 a. m., E. S. T.) By midafternoon, English time, the Dutch team of Mr. K. D. Parmentier and Mr. J. J. Moll, flying an American airplane, appeared far in the lead. They had passed over Athens at 2:15 p. m., G. M. T., with Baghdad, Iraq, their proposed next stop.

American partisans were disappointed by the withdrawal from the race of Miss Jacqueline Cochran and Mr. Wesley Smith of New York, after they reached Bucharest. They made the 1300-mile hop in the good time of 9¼ hours.

At that time, no report had come on the progress of Col. Roscoe Turner and Mr. Clyde Pangborn, the team considered America's hope in the race.

The third American team of Mr. John H. Wright and Lieut. John Polando was coming along gamely, despite some motor trouble which caused them to stop for repairs at Marseilles.

Mr. C. J. Melrose, the Australian, landed at Rome at 4:12 p. m. Mr. H. L. Brook of England, who had landed at Plessis Luzarches, France, because of bad weather, resumed his flight at 2:15.

Mr. D. L. Asjes and Mr. G. J. Geysendorfer called in at Marseilles, then took off again for Rome at 1:03 p. m. Flying Officer H. D. Gilman arrived at Marseilles at 12:15 p. m. and said he had had engine trouble. The tail of the ship was slightly split. Capt. T. Neville Stack and Mr. S. L. Turner, a British team, resumed their flight from Abbeville at 2:35 p. m., heading south.

Mr. James Woods and Mr. D. C. Bennett stayed at Rome only 35 minutes, then took off, at 3:05 p. m., for Athens. Mr. J. D. Hewett and Mr. C. E. Kay of New Zealand arrived at the Rome airport at 3:05 p. m.

Flying Officer C. G. Davies and Lieutenant-Commander C. N. Hill, British, landed at Bourges, Frances, at 10:30 a. m., refueled, and took off again for Marseille

Squadron Leader D. E. Stodart and Mr. K. G. Stodart of Englnd landed at Marseille at 12:28 p. m.

Kidnap Extradition Ordered

DETROIT, Oct. 20 (AP)—Extradition to Canada of David Meisner, suspect in the kidnaping on Aug. 14 of Mr. John S. Labatt of London, Ont., was ordered yesterday by Frank Quinn, federal commissioner. Eight depositions, one signed by Mr. Labatt, were read into the records.

Mexican Deputies Call on President To Expel Priests

Charge Interference With Government's Plan for Socialistic Schools

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 20 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies voted last night to request President Rodriguez to expel all Roman Catholic bishops and Archbishops from Mexico as a step "toward solving the Catholic question permanently."

Several speakers, in a stormy session in which Roman Catholics were charged with supporting the current agitation against the Government's plan for socialistic education, urged the creation of an atheistic state by abolishing all religions.

The proposal for the expulsion of Roman Catholic bishops and archbishops was made by Deputy Luis Enrique Erro, and was approved unanimously by the Chamber. The body voted to petition the National Revolutionary (Government) Party to transmit its request to President Rodriguez.

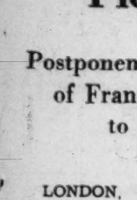
"We must open the minds of the people by teaching them to see the world in the light of science," Señor Erro said. "We cannot do this while the church makes them believe in God. We must tell them that God is a myth, a word, a grotesque thing."

Deputy Manlio Fabio Altamirano observed that "Catholics and the Mexican revolution cannot exist in the same country."

A comparatively small number of high officials of the Roman Catholic Church remain in Mexico, a number having left the country at the height of the anti-church movement several years ago.

Several university students were arrested yesterday while allegedly attempting to buy arms and ammunitions and a number of other persons were detained for agitating against socialistic education—a project for primary schools which the Government plans to effect through a constitutional amendment.

The Senate approved the constitutional reform to make socialistic education compulsory. The measure now will be sent to the 29 state legislatures. The approval of two-thirds is necessary to make it effective.



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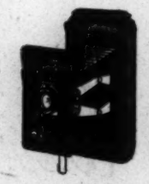

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STREET FLOOR

McGill Assured Intercollegiate Tennis Crown

Toronto Is Four Points Behind Leaders in Canadian Chase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Oct. 20—The second day's play of the annual Canadian intercollegiate tennis championship on Friday assured the championship for McGill, although the finals in the singles and doubles will not be played until Saturday. The team championship is decided on the points system, one for each victory and two for each final and on Friday night McGill, with one representative in each final had 10 points, Toronto 6, Montreal 5, Queen's 4 and Royal Military College 1.

In the singles Robert D. Murray of McGill will oppose G. Leclerc of Montreal while in the doubles Murray will team up with Harold R. Robertson against A. H. Crowson and H. K. Black of Toronto. The summary:

Canadian Intercollegiate Tennis

Singles—Third Round

Robert D. Murray, McGill, defeated Sydney M. Herman, Toronto, 6—0, 6—0.

E. Connolly, Queen's, defeated Harold R. Robertson, McGill, 6—3, 6—2.

F. Surveyer, McGill, defeated H. L'Esperance, R. M. C., 6—2, 6—2.

G. Leclerc, Montreal, defeated H. O'Brien, McGill, 6—1, 6—3.

Semifinal Round

Murray defeated Connolly, 6—2, 7—5.

Leclerc defeated Surveyer, 6—3, 6—1.

Doubles—Second Round

W. P. Piggott and A. Y. Eaton, Toronto, defeated H. Casgrain and L. Dessaulles, Montreal, 6—4, 0—6, 7—5.

Connolly and H. Finlay, Queens, defeated H. Moffatt and L'Esperance, R. M. C., 6—0, 6—0.

Semifinal Round

Murray and Robertson, McGill, defeated Piggott and Eaton, Toronto, 6—1, 10—8.

A. H. Crowson and H. K. Black, Toronto, defeated Connolly and Finlay, Queen's, 6—4, 9—7.

$1000 Open Begins Nov. 13

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif. (AP)—The Westwood Hills Golf Club announced here recently it would stage a $1000 open golf tournament Nov. 13 to 16, inclusive. The money will be divided into 16 prizes, with an amateur-pro tourney running one day before the 72-hole tourney gets under way.

College Cross-Country

Duke 24, Davidson 33.
Harvard 15, New Hampshire 50.
Iowa 15, Carleton 44.
Rutgers 26, Princeton 29.

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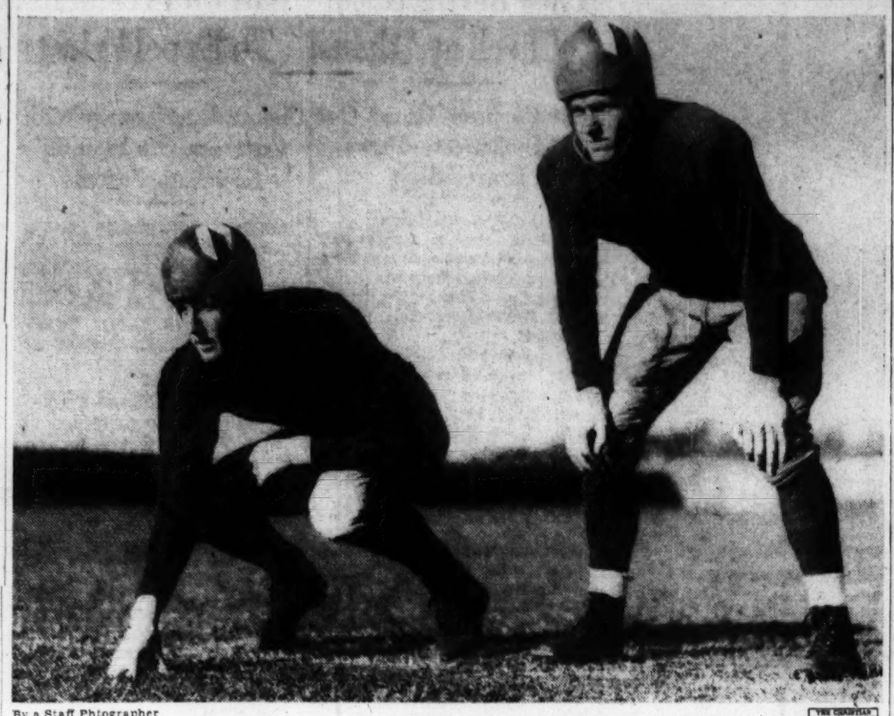
Backfield Stance Varies With Offense



By a Staff Photographer

Left—Sprinter's Crouch With Major Part of Weight on Feet and Legs. Right—Both Hands on Knees Often Used by Teams Employing a Backfield Shift.

Myles Lane Outlines Many Requisites of Backfield Men

By Myles J. Lane, Dartmouth '28

Myles Lane played left halfback on the great Dartmouth team of 1925 that gained national recognition and wound up its season with a 33-to-7 intersectional victory against Chicago. Dartmouth was undefeated and untied. That year Dartmouth forward-passed opponents silly with "Swede" Oberlander passing and Sage, Tully and Lane receiving. Lane caught seven passes of 20 yards and more in length for touchdowns including the Hobart, Cornell, Chicago and Harvard games. He also played hockey and baseball and later became a member of the New York Rangers and Boston Bruins in professional hockey. Lane coached Boston University in football and now handles the backs for Eddie Casey at Harvard.

The inclination of the rules committee to open up the game of football has added additional qualities which a football aspirant must possess in order to become a first-class backfield man. Thus the first duty of a good backfield man is to be everlastingly alert. His primary duty is to guard against forward passes, while his secondary duty is to assist his line by coming up fast to make any tackle the lineman may have missed.

The first-class backfield man should possess the qualities of an actor, dancer, sprinter and basketball player combined. Speed, power and deception feature every good offensive system in football. The modern game is stressing more and more the use of deception. Various types of spinner and reverse plays are being utilized. The success of these plays depends upon the acting ability of the backfield men. They are built on the theory of the "shell game" with the express purpose of screening the whereabotus of the ball.

Timing, footwork, and rhythm are as important in football as on the stage—especially in offensive schemes employing a backfield shift. A good backfield man should be nimble-footed. Speed is a prime requisite. Getting the jump on the other fellow is 50 per cent of the battle. Because of the increasing emphasis placed upon the use of the forward pass, throwing and receiving a football should come natural to a back. He should handle the ball with the equal facility and grace of a basketball player, and he should be able to judge and catch passes with the confidence of an outfielder.

On offense, stance is the first point to be considered. There are two schools of thought regarding stance. Many coaches instruct their backfield men to start from a position with both hands upon the knees. This is quite often the case with teams employing a backfield shift and it can be utilized with good effect by light backfield men. Other coaches prefer to have their backs start from a crouched position similar to that of a sprinter. In this position the back is crouched with feet on an even plane. He should take a comfortable stance with his weight well under him—with one hand on the ground—tail well down and head up. His weight should not be pitched forward on the hand which is placed upon the ground. The major part of the weight should be on the feet and legs for it is from this sector that the backfield man will get his initial drive.

When the ball is passed to a back, his first thought should be to tuck it securely in one arm, if he is to hit off tackle or around the end, or in both arms if he is to hit the line on a plunge. Many backs develop the unfortunate habit of running with the ball grasped in both hands. Such a procedure is hazardous at best because it makes the carrier susceptible to fumbling—one of the most disastrous and unpardonable sins of football. In addition to laying himself open to fumbling, the runner further handicaps himself by not availing himself of a very important offensive aid—the straight arm.

Run Low and Hard

After receiving the ball the back should run low and hard with head up and knees raised high. He should continue to act, and, on end runs, should decoy the opposition into believing the play is to hit inside, while on inside plays his actions should threaten to the outside.

Of course, the finest runner in the world can get nowhere if his mates do not block efficiently. Blocking in the final analysis is the basis of any attack. The most cleverly constructed plays are merely a lot of diagrams, if the backs do not block in a hard and clean fashion. I list blocks in the fololwing fashion:

1. Head and shoulder block.
2. Hip and body block.
3. Reverse body block.

The head and shoulder block is most commonly used in handling an end or a tackle.

When two men are teamed on the end, they run shoulder to shoulder. At the instant of contact they dip—to avoid the protecting hands of the end—and holding their feet they continue to ride him out of the play. The important thing to remember in making this particular block is to punch through and not up to the defensive man. The head and shoulder block is utilized also in handling the tackle. The wing-back, a yard behind the line of scrimmage, is the driving force when teaming with his end to take out the defensive tackle. The end gets contact immediately with a low block. The wing-back drives hard at a higher angle. In order effectively to execute this block the wing-back must get off his mark with all his speed and power. The head and shoulder block is used by linemen leading the interference and by backs in bothering ends who are down the field covering under punts.

Hip and Body Block

The hip and body block, sometimes termed a rolling block, is often used to take out a defensive man. It is employed by running directly at a back as though to throw a head and shoulder block; but at the instant of conatct the body is hurled across the legs of the opponent from a pivoting position off of either foot, depending upon which side of the body the head of the blocker will be.

The reverse body block—or whip block—is a bit more difficult to master. The most frequent use of this type of block comes in the handling of an end on a sweep play. Often an offense builds a series of inside plays with the idea in mind of setting up the opposing end for a sweep. On all of these inside plays a back is assigned to block the end out of the play—usually with an inside hip and body block. When the proper situation arises where the sweep play is called for, the halfback runs at the end in exactly the same manner as though to take him from the inside. As he throws himself across the body of the end, he swiftly whips his legs around so as to buckle the opposing end. The success of this block will depend in a large measure upon the degree of fake the back will make in leading the end to believe the play is to hit inside instead of outside.

Defense

The primary duty of a backfield man is forward pass defense. He should hold his ground and in the event that it turns out to be a running play he should run forward to help the line. Should the play develop into a pass, the backfield men should break back into the respective areas or zones designated to be covered. It is important to keep the play in front—therefore a back should break backward, being careful to avoid turning away from the play. A defensive halfback should always keep the offensive receiver between himself and the ball and should never under any circumstances allow the receiver to get beyond him.

The backer-up usually takes a position two to three yards behind his tackle. His job is to assist the line in smothering plays. He should try to make the tackle on the line of scrimmage or sooner. The defensive backs, eight or nine yards behind the backer-up, are responsible generally for wide sweeps.

Good Punter Big Asset

Backfield men have the added duty of taking care of opposing ends covering under punts. They should turn and run down the field with the opposing ends, bumping them with their shoulders and continuing to bother until the propitious moment when it becomes necessary to cut the end down with a hip and body block.

Naturally backfield men should learn to punt, pass, run, and handle punts. A good punter is an invaluable asset to a team and is without doubt the greatest offensive weapon in football. A good punt catcher is a rarity in these days of modern football. I believe that many coaches neglect this phase of the game probably because they despair of ever finding a cool, daring and courageous handler of punts.

A good passer is necessary to make an offense a real threat. A valuable halfback should be able to pass well. He should practice hours to perfect his passing. He should strive to master the art of throwing a pass with plenty of authority, perfectly timed and easy to handle.

I have stressed in a rather sketchy fashion some of the prime requisites of a good football player. It is quite simple to list them on paper; but it is much more difficult to execute them in practice. Patience, persistency, and above all hours of earnest conscientious practice are required to master the details of the various fundamentals. Blocking, tackling, running, punting and passing ability are not developed overnight.

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Squash Tennis Season Opens Soon With Important Changes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 — Two changes of importance will be noticeable when the squash tennis season gets under way next week, according to the schedule made public today by Norman F. Torrance, president, and Willard K. Rice, secretary, of the National Squash Tennis Association. The first of these will be the new ball. As now made, the ball is smaller and much more firm, making play more difficult, and doing away with the floating quality which has tended to prolong the rallies. It will also hold its shape better.

The other will be the reintroduction of the old-time handicap play, which was discarded when the sport rose to its present importance. The season will open with a fall handicap at the New York Athletic Club, with Harry F. Wolf, the national champion, and the sponsor of the new idea, coöperating with the four officers in rating the players. The tournament will be open to both Class A and Class B players.

Another innovation will be the introduction of twin teams from the larger athletic clubs, in the the Class C team championship, bringing the total competitors in Class C up to 13, the largest number which have ever competed. The same system of playing all games in New York City will be continued, except in the case of the New Jersey clubs, which will meet each other over there. In Class B the number of matches in the New Jersey Division have been doubled, so that the four clubs will play a four-game round-robin instead of a home-and-home series.

Play in the metropolitan team championships will start next Friday, with Class B, with Class C and Class A starting the following week. The complete schedule:

Individual Tournaments

Nov. 8—National Fall Handicap, New York Athletic Club.

Dec. 4—National Fall Class C, City Athletic Club.

Dec. 6—Princeton Club Invitation, Princeton Club.

Jan. 10—Clyde Martin Memorial, Yale Club.

Feb. 1—New Jersey Championship, Short Hills Club.

Feb. 7—National Class C Championship, Princeton Club.

Feb. 14—National Veteran Championship, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club.

Feb. 14—National Open Championship, place to be announced.

Feb. 19—National Class B Championship, Harvard Club.

March 1—National Amateur Championship, Columbia University Club.

Metropolitan Team Championship

Class A

Competitors: City Athletic Club, Columbia University Club, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, Harvard Club, New York Athletic Club, Princeton Club, Yale Club.

Oct. 31—Columbia at Harvard, Crescent at Princeton, Yale at City.

Nov. 7—Harvard at Crescent, New York at Princeton, Yale at Columbia; 14—Princeton at City, Crescent at Yale, Harvard at New York; 21—Columbia at Crescent, New York at City, Yale at Harvard; 28—City at Columbia, Crescent at New York, Harvard at Princeton.

Dec. 5—City at Harvard, Princeton at Columbia, New York at Yale; 12—City at Crescent, Columbia at New York, Princeton at Yale; 19—City at Yale, Harvard at Columbia, Princeton at Crescent.

Jan. 9—Columbia at Yale, Crescent at Harvard, Princeton at New York; 16—New York at Harvard, City at Princeton, Yale at Crescent; 23—City at New York, Crescent at Columbia, Harvard at Yale; 30—Columbia at City, New York at Crescent, Princeton at Harvard.

Feb. 6—Columbia at Princeton, Harvard at City, Yale at New York; 13—Crescent at City, New York at Columbia, Yale at Princeton.

Class B—New York Division

Competitors: Bayside Tennis Club, City Athletic Club, Columbia University Club, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, Harvard Club, New York Athletic Club, Princeton Club, Yale Club.

Oct. 26—Bayside at Princeton, Crescent at Harvard, New York at Columbia, Yale at City.

Nov. 2—Bayside at Harvard, City at Columbia, Princeton at New York, Yale at Crescent.

Nov. 9—Bayside at Columbia, Harvard at Yale, New York at Crescent, City at Princeton; 16—Bayside at City, Columbia at Crescent, New York at Yale, Princeton at Harvard; 23—Bayside at Yale, City at Crescent, Columbia at Princeton, Harvard at New York; 30—Bayside at Crescent, City at New York, Harvard at Columbia, Yale at Princeton.

Dec. 7—Bayside at New York, City at Harvard, Columbia at Yale, Princeton at Crescent; 14—Bayside at Princeton, City at Yale, Columbia at New York, Harvard at Crescent; 21—Bayside at Harvard, Columbia at City, Crescent at Yale, New York at Princeton.

Jan. 4—Bayside at Columbia, Princeton at City, Crescent at New York, Yale at Harvard; 11—Bayside at City, Crescent at Columbia, Harvard at Princeton, Yale at New York; 18—Bayside at Yale, Crescent at City, New York at Harvard, Princeton at Columbia; 25—Bayside at Crescent, Columbia at Harvard, New York at City, Princeton at Yale.

Feb. 8—Bayside at New York, Crescent at Princeton, Harvard at City, Yale at Columbia.

Class B, New Jersey Division

Competitors: Elizabeth Town and Country Club, Essex Club of Newark, Montclair Athletic Club, Short Hills Club.

Nov. 4—Elizabeth at Montclair, Short Hills at Essex; 11—Elizabeth at Essex, Montclair at Short Hills; 18—Essex at Montclair, Short Hills at Elizabeth; 25—Essex at Short Hills, Montclair at Elizabeth.

Dec. 1—Essex at Elizabeth, Short Hills at Montclair; 8—Elizabeth at Short Hills, Montclair at Essex; 15—Elizabeth at Montclair, Short Hills at Essex; 22—Elizabeth at Essex, Montclair at Short Hills.

Jan. 5—Essex at Montclair, Short Hills at Elizabeth; 12—Essex at Short Hills, Montclair at Elizabeth; 19—Essex at Elizabeth, Short Hills at Montclair; 26—Elizabeth at Short Hills, Montclair at Essex.

Feb. 15—Playoff. Club to be selected.

Class C

Competitors: Bayside Tennis Club, City Athletic Club, Teams I and II, Columbia University Club, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, Essex Club of Newark, Harvard Club, New York Athletic Club, Teams I and II, Princeton Club, Short Hills Club, Yale Club.

Oct. 29—Bayside at Yale, Elizabeth at Crescent, Essex at Columbia, Harvard at New York II, Princeton at City II, Short Hills at New York I.

Nov. 5—Bayside at Princeton, Columbia at Crescent, Elizabeth at City II, Essex at New York II, Harvard at City I, Yale at New York I; 12—City II at Columbia, Elizabeth-Bayside, neutral court, Essex at City I, New York I at Princeton, New York II at Crescent, Short Hills at Yale; 19—Bayside at City I, City II at Harvard, Elizabeth at Yale, Essex at Crescent, New York II at New York I, Short Hills at Columbia; 26—City II at New York I, Elizabeth at City I, Essex at Yale, Harvard at Princeton, New York II at Columbia, Short Hills at Crescent.

Dec. 3—City II at Crescent, Essex-Bayside, neutral court, New York I at Harvard, New York II at Yale, Princeton at Columbia, Short Hills at City I; 10—Bayside at New York II, City II at City I, Columbia at New York I, Elizabeth at Short Hills, Harvard at Crescent, Princeton at Yale; 17—City I at New York II, Columbia at Harvard, Crescent at Princeton, Short Hills-Bayside, neutral court, Yale at City II, Essex at Elizabeth.

Jan. 7—Bayside at City II, City I at Princeton, Crescent at New York I, Elizabeth at New York II, Short Hills at Essex, Yale at Harvard; 14—Bayside at Harvard, Elizabeth at Princeton, Essex at City II, New York I at City I, Short Hills at New York II, Yale at Columbia; 21—Bayside at New York I, Columbia at City I, Crescent at Yale, Elizabeth at Harvard, Essex at Princeton, Short Hills at City II; 28—Bayside at Columbia, Crescent at City I, Elizabeth at New York I, Essex at Harvard, New York II at City II, Short Hills at Princeton.

Feb. 4—Bayside at Crescent, City I at Yale, Elizabeth at Columbia, Essex at New York I, Princeton at New York II, Short Hills at Harvard.

Squash Racquets Season Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN COVE, N. Y., Oct. 20—The lid was pried off the squash racquets season yesterday, when the invitation handicap tournament of the Nassau Country Club started its three days of play, in preparation for the selection of the team to visit England next month.

W. Palmer Dixon, former United States champion, emerged from his retirement for the occasion, and though far below his former skill, managed to win from one of the best of the younger players, R. M. B. Potter of the home club, in straight games, allowing him four points. But the star performance of the day was shown by Henry E. Mills of the University Club, when he defeated one of the stars of the Harvard Club champion team, Archibald G. Thacher Jr., after a three-game battle scored at 11—15, 15—7, 15—8. Thacher allowed him four points handicap, but Mills did not need them in the last two games. The tournament will continue to Sunday. The summary:

First Round

R. P. Whitney Jr. (7), Nassau C. C. defeated Donald Grant (3), Sewanee Club, 12—15, 15—13, 15—12.

J. Henry Harper (6), Rockaway H. C., defeated E. L. Maxwell (4), Nassau C. C., 15—10, 15—7.

D. J. Nightingale (6), University Club, defeated R. K. Webel (5), Harvard Club, 15—9, 15—13.

L. S. Haskins Jr. (3), Racquet & T. C., defeated F. B. Alexander Jr. (6), Greenwich C. C., 15—12, 15—13.

W. P. Dixon (2), Rockaway H. C., defeated R. M. B. Potter (6), Nassau C. C., 17—16, 15—14.

R. E. McCormick (5), University Club, defeated L. F. Page Jr. (7), Princeton Club, 10—15, 15—14, 15—11.

Second Round

Henry E. Mills (5), University Club, defeated A. G. Thacher Jr. (1), Harvard Club, 11—15, 15—7, 15—8.

Elliott D. Pratt (2), Harvard Club, defeated Henry B. Thompson Jr. (7), Nassau C. C., 15—12, 10—15, 15—12.

Willard K. Rice (4), Harvard Club, defeated Walter D. Brewster (7), Nassau C. C., 15—12, 15—9.

Perry R. Pease (2), Racquet and T. C., defeated Hunt T. Dickinson (5), Nassau C. C., 10—15, 15—11, 15—11.

Darwin P. Kingsley (2), University Club, defeated C. L. Harding Jr. (5), Nassau Country Club, 15—10, 13—18, 18—15.

College Football Results

Augustana 8, St. Ambrose 0.
Baker 13, McPherson 7.
Bethel 12, Bethany 0.
Birmingham-Southern 28, Millsaps 13.
Butler 12, Indiana State 0.
Cape Girardeau 6, West Tennessee T. 0.
Central 7, Tarkio 7.
Chilocco 14, Albuquerque Indians 0.
Drake 8, Grinnell 0.
Duquesne 67, Haskell 0.
Duluth T. 13, Makato T. 0.
Edmond T. 25, Durant T. 0.
Fort Hays 12, Wichita 7.
Fresno 7, College of Pacific 6.
George Washington 10, Tulsa 9.
Hastings 20, Kearney T. 0.
Hattiesburg T. 12, Southwestern (La.) 6.
Howard Payne 9, Austin 0.
Kansas Wesleyan 10, Ottawa 0.
Kember 14, Hannibal 6.
Kirsville T. 52, Springfield T. 0.
Louisiana Normal 8, Lon Morris 0.
Louisiana P. I. 41, Lambuth 0.
Loyola (N. O.) 20, Mississippi C. 7.
Maryville T. 12, Rockhurst 3.
Marquette 19, Centre 6.
Marshall 20, Morris Harvey 0.
Maryville 6, King 0.
Muhlenberg 7, Albright 0.
Nebraska Wesleyan 19, Nebraska "B" 12.
Northeastern T. 7, Northwestern T. 6.
Oklahoma Baptists 6, Ada T. 0.
Omaha 0, Wayne Normal 0.
Parsons 13, Penn. 7.
Rochester J. C. 32, St. Paul Luther 6.
Sioux Falls 13, Aberdeen Northern N. 0.
Southwestern (Kan.) 9, Pittsburgh T. 7.
Southwestern (Tex.) 14, S'west Tex. T. 7.
Springhill 6, Union (Tenn.) 2.
Stetson 19, Georgia State 0.
St. Benedicts 26, College of Emporia 6.
St. Viator 21, Valparaiso 0.
S. F. Austin 13, Louisiana C. 6.
Stout Institute 20, Superior T. 9.
Talequah 7, Alva T. 6.
Talladega 6, Morehouse 2.
Tarkio 7, Missouri Central 7.
Temple 28, West Virginia 13.
Warrensburg T. 13, Missouri Valley 0.
Washington (St. L.) 27, Simpson 0.
Wash. and Jefferson 6, Geneva 0.
Xavier 13, West Virginia Wes. 6.
York 38, McCook J. C. 0.

Mrs. Hurd Wins Title

HERSHEY, Penna., Oct. 20 (AP)—Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of Philadelphia yesterday won the Pennsylvania golf championship by defeating Edith A. Quier of Reading, 5 and 3, after battling on practically even terms through the first half of the match.

Austin Defeats Borotra

LONDON, Oct. 20 (AP)—H. W. (Bunny) Austin, England's Davis Cup player, today defeated Jean Borotra, the French veteran, 6—2, 4—6, 6—0, 6—8, 6—2 in the final match of the Queen's Club indoor tennis tournament.

College Soccer Result

Harvard 3, Amherst 3.

Hockey Briefs

By the Associated Press

DETROIT, Oct. 20—Ossie Osmundson, rangy young winger, is the first casualty of the Detroit Red Wings' training activities. Osmundson, who used to play for Rangers, is one of six players trying for the right wing berths, where little Larry Aurie did most of the work last season. The others are Aurie, Wally Kilrea, George Patterson, Yank Boyd and Eddie Wiseman. Connie King and Tommy Anderson, who came with Boyd from the Philadelphia Arrows, also look promising and the trio may be kept together in Detroit.

WINNIPEG—The New York Rangers have acquired one major league prospect from Manager Lester Patrick's school for amateurs, Bert Connolly, 25-year-old center star of the Moncton Hawks, last year's Allan Cup winners, is remaining to train with the regulars.

CALGARY—Paul Thompson, holdout winger of the Chicago Blackhawks, may decide to manage the Calgary team in the Northwestern League this year. Thompson is backing the Calgary entry and if his salary terms aren't met he may also manage it.

WINDSOR, Ont. — George "Buck" Boucher, who piloted Ottawa in its last National Hockey League season, is a candidate for the job of managing Windsor's International League club. He has about a dozen rivals. The first nomination was Flat Walsh, former Montreal Maroon goalie, but he wouldn't accept Windsor's terms.

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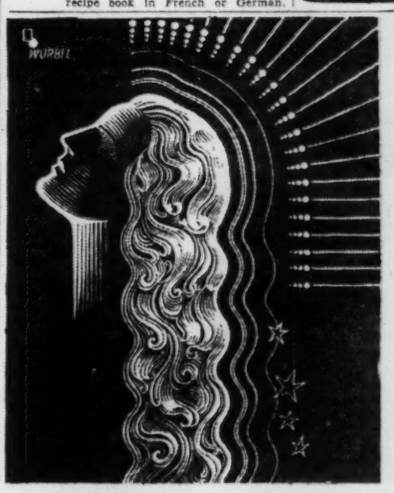
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Public Purchase Of Virgin Forests In East Is Urged

American Association Also Opposes Motor Roads in Primitive Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 20—Saving without delay, by federal and state purchases, the few remnants of virgin forests now remaining in the eastern part of the United States was urged here yesterday by the American Forestry Association. The association also went on record as opposed to invasion of primitive areas in the Appalachian Mountains by motor roads.

These were among the resolutions passed at the annual meeting of the association which held its closing session here yesterday with a field trip and luncheon in Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Other resolutions were as follows:

Recommending that the CCC be put on a permanent basis, calling it "one of the most conspicuous successes of the New Deal."

Praising President Roosevelt for the soil erosion service and recommending that it be consolidated with the Department of Agriculture to prevent overlapping.

"Vigorously protesting" against the proposed transfer of the United States Forestry Service to the Department of Agriculture.

Praising the TVA and urging that its forestry division continue to receive support in order to carry out one of the chief purposes of the TVA. Also proposing establishment of a forest cover upon property in the Tennessee Valley drainage area.

Recommending that less cut-over land be purchased for national forests and that a larger proportion of merchantable timber be included in the purchase.

Advocating that forestry research be expanded.

Pledging "hearty support" to the forest policies of F. A. Silcox, chief forester of the United States Forestry Service, especially his recommendation that the Federal Government acquire all remaining virgin timber lands in this country.

On the program at Mile-High Newfound Gap last night Mr. J. N. Darling, chief of the United States Biological Survey, advocated "planned use of land," and game control, describing the system in Iowa where there are 17 game areas.

Cutting highways through primitive areas, such as the sky line highway under construction in Smoky National Park, was denounced by Mr. Robert Marshall, chief forester of the United States Indian Service.

Mexican Labor Studied

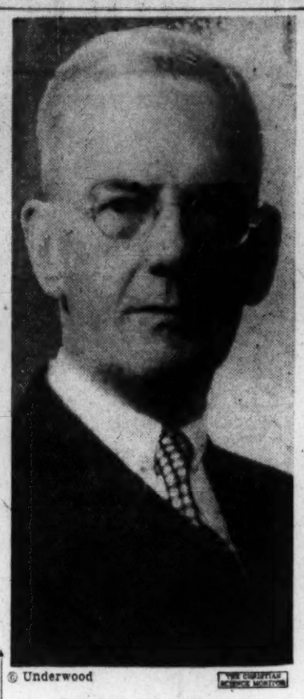
MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 18 (By U. P.)—Mr. Harold Butler, chief of the League of Nations Labor Office, arrived here yesterday for a week's study of labor, industrial and social conditions. The newspaper El Universal, meanwhile, declared that "it is imperative that Mexican workers in the United States organize" for protection "against racial prejudice and competition of American workers."

Atmosphere of Cap and Gown Dominates Williamsburg Scene

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Duke of Gloucester Street

Dedicated by President Roosevelt on Virginia Trip After Restoration to Original Condition in Colonial Days.



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John Stewart Bryan

Inducted to Presidency of William and Mary College

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

William and Mary College

Building Designed by Sir Christopher Wren, Where President and Governor of Virginia Received Degrees.

President Resists Cash Bonus Now To War Veterans

(Continued from Page 1)

the prime of life, are better off from the point of view of employment and of annual income than the average of any other great group of our citizens."

This was firm defiance of any special pleas which may come from veteran groups; and it was considered to be a definite sacrifice of many veteran votes, soon to go to the November polls. In effect, the speech was held to be a deliberate waiving of the soldier vote, in return for the support of the underprivileged and needy in other groups of the national electorate.

In several deviations from the prepared text of his speech the President laid emphasis on the number of persons in the United States whose lot is far worse than that of the veterans. Where the text called for "Hundreds of thousands of men, women and children who have been and continue to be a definite drag against the return of prosperity," he referred instead to the "appalling millions."

He further interpolated at this point the naval maxim that "The speed of a fleet is determined by the speed of the slowest ship," to illustrate his point that the first charge on the resources of the nation is the relief of general distress and unemployment. No matter how deserving is the case of the veterans, he implied, their case is not the most desperate and therefore their plea for special benefits should be withheld until more pressing demands have been met.

At the end of the speech he again deviated from the text to appeal for general recognition by the American people of the maxim of "First things first." His audience was left with the impression that while he sympathized with the veterans' plea for the bonus, he considered it their patriotic duty to defer their demand for the time being, and relied upon them to do so.

Speaking directly to the veterans, the President gave them four paragraphs which summarize Roosevelt bonus policy, and were a sharp jolt to veterans' hopes for largess from the Federal Treasury:

"It must remain our constant objective to eliminate the causes of depression and the drags on prosperity. It will cost money to do this. In the spending of this money we must have due regard for the good credit of the Government of the United States. That means that we cannot spend at once or in any given year all that we could usefully spend.

"I mentioned once upon a time that we must do first things first; the care of the disabled, the sick, the destitute and the starving is the first thing. To this the veterans of American wars give their approval in agreement with the overwhelming majority of our other citizens.

"I make this statement in regard to the veterans of America not only because I am confident of their patriotism and their understanding of our national needs, but also for two other reasons. The first is that our Federal Government and our state governments have given to them many privileges not accorded to other citizens, and the other reason is that it has been amply demonstrated that the veterans of the World War, today in the prime of life, are better off from the point of view of employment and of annual income than the average of any other great group of our citizens.

"Let these facts, let this great monument—this veterans' hospital and other institutions of their kind throughout the country—serve as a symbolic and bold denial of any careless statement that the United States does not take care of those who have served it in war—and as a symbolic affirmance of our belief in the underlying patriotic willingness of our veterans to put first things first."

By this speech, the President puts the organized veterans in a defensive position. He makes them the "overprivileged," and himself the sponsor of the "underprivileged." He inferentially accuses them of selfishness if they persist in asking for immediate cash payment of the bonus.

Politically, of course, the speech is not expected to persuade the veterans. Whether they will respond to the patriotic appeal is open to question. But they have been put in the position of special pleaders, frankly and boldly, by the President of the United States. The weakness of the Administration's stand, it is recognized, is the vast amount of federal money which has gone to other groups. Veterans say "Why shouldn't we have ours, too?"

But the President says: "Share, and share alike." He pits the veterans against every other person in the country who feels himself or herself in need. And, it was felt by the political advisers who heard and studied the speech, Mr. Roosevelt's strategic and moral ground could not be improved upon, the circumstances being as they are.

Processing Tax Of AAA Is Upheld

(Continued from Page 1)

ing of such a tax is a legislative, not an executive function.

Judge Brewster's analysis of the fundamental points of law involved carried him back to precedents established by John Marshall.

"The constitutionality of the act," he found, "is assailed upon the ground that it unlawfully delegates legislative power to the executive branch of the Government. There are those who question whether the earlier accepted doctrine of the separation of powers of the Government has sufficient vitality to render it an adequate basis for setting aside an act of Congress on that ground.

"Modern writers referred to this doctrine as merely an 'American primitive' or a constitutional dogma for which Montesquieu is held responsible because he once said that the English people owed their liberty to the separation of governmental functions. Whether it is an 'American primitive' or a dogma of foreign origin it was recognized by Chief Justice Marshall."

Judge Brewster admitted it is a fine point whether the executive branch is usurping the legislative right in the administration of the AAA. He declared that while the AAA seems to come pretty close to the line, "it would be presumptuous" for him to put the act outside the circle of the Constitution in view of earlier acts which have been sanctioned by the Supreme Court.

Another significant contention of the mill representatives was that the cotton processing tax of the AAA is unconstitutional because it bestows upon the Secretary of Agriculture the power to impose taxes.

In ruling on this point, the court held that "the discretion to fix the rate regardless of the formula and to decide on what commodities a procesing tax shall be levied would seem to lodge with the Secretary of Agriculture power to impose taxes—a power which the Constitution placed with the legislative branch."

It is expected that the Hoosac receivers will appeal from Judge Brewster's decision.

Roosevelt Lauds Restoration Work At Williamsburg

(Continued from Page 1)

the self-confidence and the adaptability that is characteristic of our country. The pioneer does not call his life a failure if he comes to the end of one path. He knows that there are others, and with a sense of direction and a will to persevere, his life can go on with confidence into the uncertainties of the future."

Three years before the Mayflower reached Plymouth Rock, said Dr. Bryan in his address, the first steps toward the foundation of William and Mary College were taken. King James I issued letters to the Bishops of England for the purpose of collecting funds for a college in Virginia. Since that time the college enjoyed the support of the Colony of Virginia and the public at large. In 1776 with an income of £4000 a year it was the richest college in America.

During the Revolutionary War the college buildings were occupied by Washington and by Cornwallis. French troops accidentally burned the president's house and it was restored at the private expense of Louis XVI.

"Now what account can William and Mary, which has been the recipient of royal, colonial, state and private bounty and benefactions, give of its stewardship?" asked Dr. Bryan. Beginning with Thomas Jefferson he listed some of the many statesmen, military leaders and other prominent citizens, who studied in the college. In Washington's first Cabinet, he continued, three of the four men had college training and two of these attended William and Mary. Among those who were enrolled in it after the Revolution were James Monroe, President John Tyler and Winfield Scott.

"But," said the newly-inducted president of the college, "the future cannot be controlled by backward-looking men, not even if their glances rest on these ancient and creative halls. The vital principle of those great sons of William and Mary must be made operative and applicable today.

"That principle is still active and is ready and waiting for our use and service. For the fundamental creed of William and Mary is that of the scholar in politics.

"I know as well as you do," he continued, "that supreme political genius, like the divine gift of prophecy, is not to be brought forth by teaching alone, no matter who the teacher, for the workaday world is not carried along by rare bursts of inspiration; it is by the slow and hard-won experience of mankind in science and government that civilization progresses. It is such knowledge that this college, with its face toward wider wisdom, seeks to give."

Twelve Millions Spent On Restoration Plans Of Colonial Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Oct. 20—More than $12,000,000 has already been spent in the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg, in which President Roosevelt is speaking and receiving an honorary degree from William and Mary College today. The work was undertaken with the financial assistance of Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr., whose youngest son David shared the enthusiasm of his friend, Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, rector since 1902 of the Bruton Parish Church in Williamsburg, who originally conceived the project.

Settled as a palisaded outpost against the Indians in 1633, it became the capital of Virginia in 1699 and was incorporated in 1722. It remained the capital of the state until the seat of government was moved to Richmond in 1779. The present College of William and Mary, second oldest in America, was founded here in 1693. The purpose of the restoration is to bring back to the town the atmosphere of its golden days when Washington, Jefferson and other statesmen of the period when the republic was born, trod its streets.

Up to the present 63 colonial buildings have been restored, 79 others have been rebuilt; 402 modern structures have been razed; two business blocks containing 25 shops and stores have been erected and a number of old gardens have been restored.

It is intended that the restored city shall be much more than a museum—it is to be definitely a living community, but one in which the grace and enthusiasm of the eighteenth century can still be felt in the atmosphere. Its buildings are being used, its homes are occupied, and to its college, students still come from all over the country. Already the General Assembly of Virginia has met in the restored Capitol, and it may hold other regular sessions here in the near future.

Christian Science Program on Oct. 21

Mr. George T. Nelson of New York will conduct the first of the four Church of the Air periods that have been allotted to The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, on Sunday, Oct. 21, at 1 p. m., eastern standard time, over a nation-wide network of the Columbia Broadcasting System. This program will be radiocast in the Boston area by WAAB, and by WDRC, Hartford. Mr. Nelson will deliver a topical address on the subject "Christian Science Reveals Man the Representative of God." Mrs. Carrie S. Hirsch will be soloist.

Other dates which have been allotted by the Columbia Broadcasting System to The Mother Church are Jan. 27, 1935, to be conducted from Toronto, Ont.; March 31, from Chicago, and June 2, from Washington, D. C.

Prison-Farm Unit Started

A new unit is being constructed at the Bordentown prison farm, Trenton, N. J., at a cost of $1,000,000. Some 500 prisoners will be housed.

'Masked Woman' Presents Funds To Buy Building

Ferguson's Secret Gang Again Busy in London With Philanthropies

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—After a silence of many months, London's most secret "gang" known as Ferguson's Gang—whose members are always masked and whose "victims" never inform the police they have been visited, recently set to work again.

Their latest activity has been to send a masked woman, described on her card as "Kate O'Brien the Nark," to the office of the National Trust and to give the secretary a Bank of England note for £500 toward the purchase and endowment of Newton Old Town Hall, Isle of Wight.

For Ferguson's Gang is not a criminal organization but a band of anonymous philanthropists, who have joined together to be enabled to present British charities from time to time with sums of money.

These "gangsters" seem to obtain the maximum of fun from their almsgiving. One of their previous "hauls" was to buy an historic mill in Surrey and endow it for the National Trust. The money was taken to the Trust offices by "Red Biddy" and "'Erb the Smasher."

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Carnegie International

By Dorothy Grafly

The American Section

Pittsburgh, Penna.

WITH native eyes focused on the American art product, there is a special message this year in the 1934 International Exhibition of Paintings at the Carnegie Institute.

A young, imaginative American, Peter Blume, has won the $1500 first prize for his composition, "South of Scranton," and Sidney Laufman, also an American, claims third prize of $500 for his "Spring Landscape." The other major prize winner, Karl Hofer, is German.

Honorable mentions went entirely to Europeans, as did the Allegheny County Garden Club Prize of $300. Thus honored are Salvador Dalf, Spanish; Alexandre Deineka, Russian; Franz Lenk, German; Edouard Vuillard and André Derain, French

It is a curious prize list, with youth in the saddle—the young Peter Blume against the French veteran Edouard Vuillard; the brittle new American art concept against the fading Impressionists.

The exhibition is, in fact, shot through with just such contrasts and one is impressed, particularly in the American and the French sections, with a sense of an art past coexisting with an art present.

* * *

Consider the American section. Peter Blume epitomizes a certain type of current art thought. His work possesses clarity of technique weighed against the obscure in subject matter. He deals with realistic forms, but weaves them into unrealistic composition. His mode of expression is brittle, and there is a thin precision to his paint appplication, the antithesis of the rich, flowing freedom that followed in the wake of French Impressionism.

It is too much to hope that native art appreciation has reached such an advanced stage that it will approach Blume's canvas primarily as a painter's job. Rather will it waste time trying to ferret literary meanings; to bring story-book sense to what seems an incongruous jumble of oojects, from coal hills to jumping nudes. And there will be those, also, who will find ulterior motives in the title, "South of Scranton."

Mr. Laufman's canvas is less individual, and stems directly from French art, with a strong leaning toward Cézanne and the living Derain.

What is much more significant from the stand of native American development is the type of canvas being produced in the Middle West by Grant Wood, whose "Dinner for Threshers," a long, slim panel depicting succinctly and simply life on a prairie farm, presents elements that are becoming more and more general in the American art approach. There is a suggestion of triptych in the form—at the left hired help washing up before entering the dining room; at the right women in the kitchen, and in the center men seated at the long table. Curiously enough this careful bit of realism holds in its technique much the same quality found in the Peter Blume. Here, as there, are clarity of pigments, thinness of paint application and brittle handling of shapes.

* * *

The Americans find it difficult to lose themselves in abstractions. They are essentially objective. The nearest approach to subjective emotional expression here crops out in "Bouquet," by Arthur B. Carles Jr.

Romanticism is also at low ebb, claiming but one adherent, Louis Michel Eilshemius, whose "Central Park, Seventy-second Street" possesses a gentle charm not found elsewhere in the American section.

Also bridging the old and new comes "Girl with Hydrangeas," by Adolphe Borie, a canvas shown in memoriam, and serving to trace the debt owed by American art to the influence of the French Impressionists.

Then there are those important figures Edward W. Redfield, painter of the brisk outdoors; Frederick Waugh, marine painter; Daniel Garber, poet of sunfilled summer valleys, and Leopold Seyffert, figure painter and portraitist. Yet somehow, when seen in company with artists of a later American vintage, they take their place as a vital part of the early years of the century and give to the exhibition that sense of a past living in the present.

It is not because these men are out of the current art fashion. Styles have the trick of returning periodically. Rather is it that, in their work, one fails to find hint of the American art tomorrow.

Two strong contemporary trends may be noted respectively in such work as that produced by Grant Wood and in the subtle motivation of undertones and overtones that gives a fine pigmental and design unity to such figure compositions as Henry Lee McFee's "Black Girl Sleeping"; Bernard Karfiol's "Dorothy Bird"; "Lenna and Imp," by William J. Glackens; "Jane," by Alexander Brook, and "Girl in Red Dress," by Nicolai Cikovsky.

Something of the same delight in pigments, but with greater clarity of arrangement and outline, is felt in two excellent studio canvases "Seated Nude," by Leon Kroll, and "Nude Back," by Eugene Speicher.

* * *

Weaving through American art as shown in the present International is an influence of the baroque, a delight in the compositional twisting of curves. Perhaps the purest indication of this trend is to be found in the fugue-like handling of flame motif employed by Franklin Watkins in his sensitive grouping of sideshow figures, "The Fire-Eater." The composition is an upward flicker of forms from spectators and performer to the actual fire held above the open mouth.

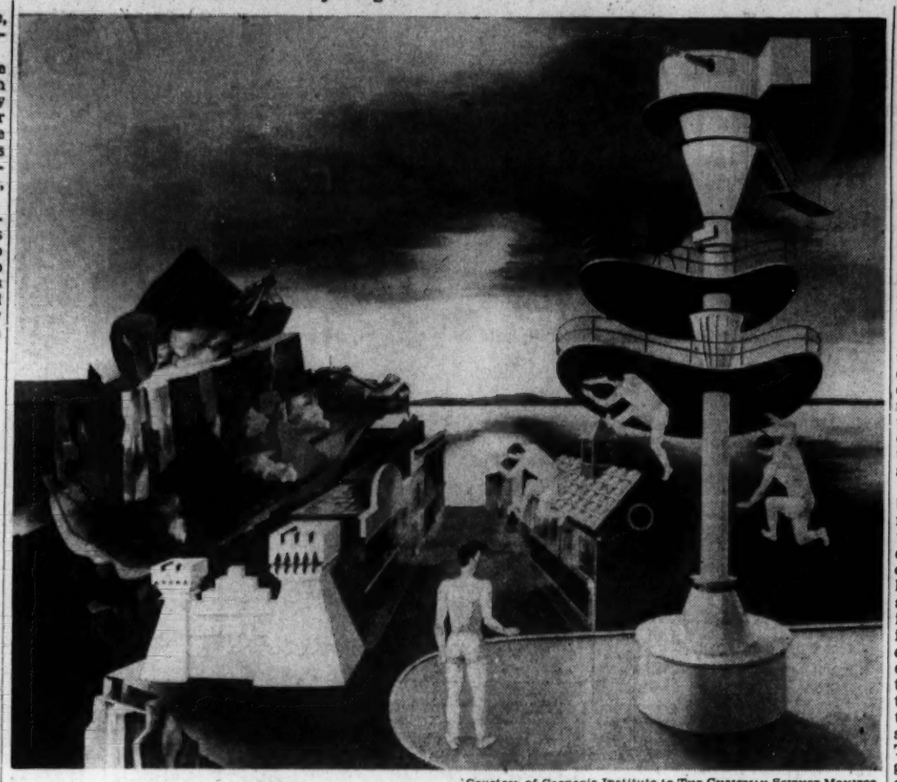
Another suggestion of the baroque quite different in effect, may be discovered in the work of Thomas Benton, whose curving exaggeration of forms is beginning to crystallize into a mannerism.

There is glint of humor and of pathos in the Watkins canvas. There is more brittle humor in "South of Scranton," but it remains for Waldo Pierce to give to American art the rare humor possible only to the artist who can see life and smile.

Taken by and large, American art is tense, over-serious. It needs to play, and it is the playful element that brings the human touch to Mr. Pierce's "Haircut by the Sea." Here is a painter who is attempting to use art neither as means for propaganda nor as an exercise in technique, but rather as a channel for simple self-expression. Home-life, unconventional and wholesome, provides the material.

And so we come to what may prove the most significant hint of an American art future—the discovery that it is unnecessary to distort or exaggerate in order to express the life we live. Art, in the long run, is not a tour de force, but an outpouring of the emotions. It is nature, rather than artifice.

Two other Americans hold a mirror to the future. They are Charles Burchfield and Francis Speight, who paint the native scene, the drab frame buildings, the coal mounds and yellow-green fields accentuated by sunlight. The work is basically objective, yet beneath its realism beats an intense emotionalism.



Courtesy of Carnegie Institute to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"South of Scranton," by Peter Blume.

New York Musical Events

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

IT SEEMS rather strange that the symphonies of Anton Bruckner should still be debatable matter in this country, whereas in central Europe they are taken as much for granted as the symphonies of Brahms—yes, of Brahms, who once referred to Bruckner's as "gigantic snakes of symphonies," adding: "And Bruckner's works immortal—or even symphonies at all! It is enough to make one laugh!"

These pythonic compilations have none the less lived on, and if one day they are to take their place without question in the American repertory, they will do so thanks largely to such conductors at Otto Klemperer, who devoted the first half of his second Philharmonic-Symphony program (Oct. 11) to Bruckner's Ninth Symphony in D minor.

Much was made of the fact that this was the first performance of the work in America just as Bruckner wrote it. Bruckner left the symphony unfinished, and his loyal pupil Ferdinand Löwe, though he refrained from trying to complete the last movement from Bruckner's sketches, did retouch for the public the three movements which were in shape.

In this Löwe edition the work was known and played until about a year ago, when Clemens Krauss and the Vienna Philharmonic brought out the original version at the International Bruckner Festival in Vienna. The original version had recently become available through the publication of the ninth volume of Bruckner's works in the complete critical edition issued by the International Bruckner Society.

* * *

Yet, impressive as all this may seem at first glance, and solemnly though we are warned against the distortions wrought by Löwe's would-be helpfulness, it seems that the whole thing has really been somewhat exaggerated, that Löwe's rewriting was less drastic than terrified purists had led us to suppose. In any event, the "authentic" score as set before us under Mr. Klemperer's authoritative leadership came through in noble fashion, so that the early Bruckner experience is bound to remain one of the outstanding events of the present musical season. Not only was the performance truly magnificent, but the stark grandeur of the opening movement, the peculiar individuality of the Scherzo, and the celestial intimations of the Adagio, with its continual reminders of Richard Wagner, whom Bruckner idolized stood out as never before.

Earlier conductors of Bruckner, like Arthur Nikisch and Dr. Muck, sought primarily to express the romantic and emotional content of his scores. Mr. Klemperer, while by no means neglecting those essentials, emphasizes the structure, just as Messrs. Mengelberg, Stokowski and Toscanini have done. And Bruckner, with all his surprising pauses and abrupt transitions, possesses structure, though a structure conditioned to his idiosyncratic tonal speech. The second half of a two-symphony concert provided a stirring account of that familiar classic, Beethoven's Fifth Symphony.

* * *

The other recent orchestral concert of note took place in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Oct. 16, when the Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski conducting, gave the first concert of its New York series—cut down this year from the customary 10 concerts to eight. Mr. Stokowski bracketed for the event two composers who, though far from friendly in life, collaborated admirably in their immortal estate—Brahms and Wagner.

From Brahms he chose the Third Symphony, from Wagner two arrangements of his own making—a skillful combination of parts of Act II of "Tristan und Isolde" plus some of Isolde's "Love-Death" from Act III, collectively entitled by him "Liebesnacht," and excerpts from the Good Friday scene and the final temple scene from "Parsifal."

Whether in Wagner or in Brahms Mr. Stokowski's uncanny ear for tone and the superb finish of his orchestra carried all before them. While it is a somewhat ungracious task to single out one number or another for special praise, it did seem to the present chronicler that the "Parsifal" music out-topped the rest, as Everest soars above all other peaks.

Meanwhile "popular" opera at the Hippodrome has proceeded with varying results. The most commendable performances so far were those of "La Bohème" (Oct. 11) and "Aïda" (Oct. 14). In "Aïda" Bruna Castagna as Amneris, even though her scale is not perfectly blended, sang often with a memorable splendor. A stentorian tenor named John Pane-Gasser made his local début as Radames and a baritone from Chile who had not been heard in New York before, Carlo Morelli, displayed an amazing energy in the rôle of Amonasro.

A recital of note was John Charles Thomas's at the Town Hall on the afternoon of Oct. 14. In excellent voice, the distinguished baritone sang with exemplary polish a program of German, Italian, French and English lyrics. On the evening of Oct. 15 in the same hall the Roth Quartet, with the assistance of E. Robert Schmitz as pianist, delighted votaries of chamber music in works by Mozart, Brahms and César Franck—the last number being the somewhat neglected piano quintet, which assuredly ranks as one of Franck's finest achievements.

New Motion Pictures

By Margaret Lloyd

Song of the Soil

EXCITING use of an irrigation project makes the climax of King Vidor's latest production, "Our Daily Bread," a powerful study in filmic motion. The concerted action of men wielding the pick and shovel in rhythmic strokes, the building of the ditches across the rough land, and finally the flow of water as it is diverted from an old mill stream into the new channels, paralleled by the men running along its side watching for leaks and overflows to be repaired, all have cinematic appeal.

"Our Daily Bread" fashions from a depression theme a Utopian settlement that looks possible if not entirely probable. A young visionary who has never done actual work starts, with his sensible wife for balance wheel, to run a farm. Baffled by the demands of farm work, he invites all the stray down-and-outers who happen to be passing to join him. Thus he acquires an experienced farmer, a plumber, a stonemason, a carpenter and other representatives of the useful trades, who build a colony. Villainy stalks temporarily among them but righteousness wins.

Another refreshing aspect of the picture is the cast of unknowns and unemployed, so that there is less the feeling of watching a familiar stock company being itself in new rôles than of watching human beings in the drama of daily living. Among the actors, John T. Qualen, the Swedish janitor of "Street Scene," carries off honors as the Swedish farmer, Chris, and the singing, whistling rent collector of the first sequence ranks second. The young husband of Tom Keane is rather too juvenile in his eagerness. Miss Karen Morley plays the wife. The musical accompaniment is appropriately intensifying.

The Bloom on a Picture

Nothing can rightfully be added to or subtracted from a Barrie play. There it is, its complete and irresistible self. And so, in "What Every Woman Knows," when the camera starts wandering out of doors to demonstrate enlarged scope, it only succeeds in circumnavigating the story. The play is not hemmed in by the walls of its interiors. Beyond them one sees Maggie Wylie's wistfulness and yearning and John Shand's shameless egotism transmuted to humility, his humorless outlook at last released in laughter.

The picture translates thoughts into things. It makes everything so materially tangible there is little room left for mental soaring. Or so it is in the mise en scène of Mr. Gregory La Cava's direction. Miss Helen Hayes, being an artist who knows how to move, how to think actively not passively, how to let the audience participate, gives beautiful glimpses of the workings of Maggie's mind. Mr. Brian Aherne, with delicate shadings, partners her perceptively, as John. For an Irishman, he makes a good Scotsman. But what does pretty Miss Madge Evans make of Lady Sybil? A Hollywood ingénue. The Countess of Miss Lucille Watkins is overfussy and mannered.

The facile camera musses up with circuitous exposition that first act that begins so breathlessly in the Wylie sitting-room. The laughter that ends the last act is a shade too prolonged.

Yet it is a pleasant picture to watch—a sweet and endearing picture—as pictures go. It may be only to the Barrie lover that it seems blasphemy when the Barrie dialogue is tampered with, or when the director lops off a scene to carry its conclusion to another place just for visual action's sake.

Perhaps the answer is that the cinema should stick to scenarios, and leave novels, which are too profuse, and plays, which are too compact, to their own mediums.

The Philosophy of "Ain't"

If Will Rogers is the only screen actor who can go on being himself with impunity, it is because he plays his theme with variations. In his latest film, "Judge Priest," an ensemble of several Irvin S. Cobb short stories, affectionately directed by Mr. John Ford, his identity could never be mistaken. And his integrity remains untouched by the staginess that occasionally surrounds him.

You would hardly expect a professional humorist to bring about a constriction of the throat by any other means than laughter. Yet Will Rogers has you reaching for your hanky when he dramatizes aloneness so simply and skillfully that for the moment you do mistake him for the widowed, childless jurist. That moment is in the conversation with the enlarged tintype of his family.

Naturally the funniest lines are Will's. "The first thing I found out in politics," he says, "is when to say ain't.' Which sagacious observation of Judge Priest might be the summing up of his own philosophy.

Sir George Henschel Honored

By L. A. Sloper

IN MEMORY of Sir George Henschel, first conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky played Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony as the concluding number of the second Friday afternoon concert of the season (Oct. 19) in Symphony Hall, Boston.

It was a fitting tribute, which perhaps would have been even more appropriate if it had been paid at the first concert of the season. Sir George played this symphony in the first month of the orchestra's existence, and repeated it each season thereafter for the duration of his term. Moreover, this music is well in keeping with the character of the early conductor, who was honored in person when the orchestra celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in 1931, and who made a profound impression upon the audience and the orchestra.

* * *

The "Eroica" was preceded on the program by Malipiero's "Symphony in four tempi, as the four seasons," and the Brahms Variations on a Theme by Haydn. Malipiero's work, first played last spring at the Florence Festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music, had its first American performance at the concert under review.

Malipiero has been represented infrequently on the programs of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Koussevitzky introduced in 1927 his re-orchestrations of five orchestral pieces by Cimarosa. Previously we had heard his "Pause del Silencio" and his "Impressioni dal Vero."

The new work may be described as characteristic. Malipiero is not a Presidential peak among composers. He has a pleasing melodic gift, a nice ear for harmony, a sense of color and a realization of the sonorous possibilities of the orchestral instruments. This music is agreeable to listen to; it sounds; it gives grateful opportunities for exploiting the tonal glories of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

* * *

It is, also, very Italian music. The Italians like to remind us that music is not the exclusive property of Germany. There was Bach, but there was also Corelli. Wagner was a lyric composer of parts, but so was Verdi. Italian musicologists prefer, too, that the world should not regard the almost aggressively among the Italian musical genius as purely lyrical and dramatic. Nevertheless, there is the odor of grease paint about most Italian scores.

This new one of Malipiero's is no exception. It has no program, beyond the hint that each movement is representative of a season. Yet it has much of the quality of dramatic music. You feel often that Verdi or even Leoncavallo is looking over the composer's shoulder with a fatherly interest. And reasonably enough, because this "symphony" is no symphony in the classical German sense. Its lyrical measures are repeated, not developed in the usual way.

The piece had a virtuosic performance, and was cordially received.

A Jan Both for Boston Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

FOR most recent acquisition, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts announces a landscape by the Dutch artist, Jan Both. It is entitled "Banditti Conducting Prisoners."

Jan Both lived at the time of Rembrandt. In accordance with custom he went to Italy, where he painted the countryside. When he returned to Utrecht, he was made a member of the Painter's Guild and he established an atelier where he had pupils and followers. He does not rank with the first among Dutch painters of landscape, but he is important historically for having promoted the transition from the Italianate style, which prevailed before his day to the manner of the Dutch naturalists who followed him.

For artists to hasten in their youth to Italy was no uncommon practice in the later Renaissance. The temporary emigration benefited them in a way, for there was much to be gained in knowledge and inspiration. They assimilated mannerisms, accepted without hesitancy prevailing modes. Naturally their works bore the imprint of foreign influence and looked a firm inner conviction. There was a definite division between the Netherlandish disposition and the Italian, and easy acceptance on the part of the northern enthusiasts betrayed a certain superficiality. In later years, the naturalistic painters who chose to stay at home, at the risk of having less rich material to work on, achieved due depth.

Jan Both really represents the disappearance of one style and the emergence of another. Landscape in Italy, Dutch features, his century was becoming an art in itself, not a mere accessory to compositions of figures. Artists had begun to consider that the panorama was worth portraying for its own beauty and they even went so far as to work on problems of space, heightening of depth, enlarging the aspect of grandeur, in other words, translating landscape into the more profound and inspiring pictorial terminology. Rembrandt accomplished this higher visualization of nature even in his small etchings. Painters like Constable understood fully how to gain their effects through amplitude. Today the matter is discussed a good deal, for "construction," "volume," depth, "realization" are all ambitions of artists, whether they paint a sweep of landscape, or a single piece of fruit.

The Boston Museum painting depicts a scene somewhere near Rome in autumn. In the foreground there are dark woodlands and birches, also the portrayal of the banditti with their prisoners. There are blue mountains in the distance, a castle, a lake and overhanging cumulus clouds. The landscape in the foreground contrives an effect of immediacy, but the background is scenic and romantic, characteristic of the tendency toward the picturesque which was in vogue at the time.

The picture is pleasing to the eye. In analysis it seems to contain the new and the old elements, and it is interesting to select them. It would be difficult to establish the particular

Pirandello and Stars

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE most remarkable thing about Miss Jean Forbes-Robertson's début in London as an actress-manager is that she has chosen to make her first production a play by Luigi Pirandello. This one incident epitomizes the whole development of the English theater during the last 40 years.

We have Mr. Bernard Shaw's authority for assuming that at the beginning of the nineties the London theater was devoid of intelligence. The actor-manager then reigned supreme, and what the actor-manager wanted was not good plays, but big acting parts. On this basis Irving, Tree and Lewis Waller achieved their illustrious successes. In the years that followed, intelligent plays gradually forced their way on to the stage, and the actor-manager system progressively declined. With it, it is generally agreed, acting declined too. The general level of performance was raised, but there were no single players left who could fill a theater on the repute of their names alone. Now actor-managers are again beginning to return to London, acting, rather than playwriting, is once more beginning to monopolize popular attention, and there are once again stars in the sky.

But though Miss Forbes-Robertson is bringing back the old system, she is not bringing back the old plays. On the contrary, Pirandello is intellectuals—a playwright who, in former days, would have secured performance only at the coterie theaters. Miss Forbes-Robertson's experiment is an attempt to combine the best of the old and the new systems—to achieve a big personal success in acting in a play that does not affront the intelligence.

But though Miss Forbes-Robertson's intention is laudable, there may be some doubt as how far she has succeeded in carrying it out. Pirandello's plays usually call for appreciation on two distinct planes. They aspire to the condition of philosophy, of which the appropriate test is that it should make the audience think; and they also aspire to the condition of drama, of which the test is that it should make the audience either laugh or cry.

"As You Desire Me" has this customary double appeal. It is a variation on the theme of reality. Its chief defect is that at no time does one feel any profound interest in whether Elma will succeed in becoming Lucia or not. Dramatically, therefore, the piece does not entirely hold the stage, in spite of some very fine acting by Miss Forbes-Robertson, who, especially in the last scene, is extremely moving. For this reason, if for no other, one hopes that "As You Desire Me" will achieve some measure of success.

H. H.

Royalty Theater—Jean Forbes-Robertson presents As You Desire Me, a play by Luigi Pirandello, translated from the Italian by Andree Zaro, directed by Peter Godfrey; presented Oct. 1, 1934.

A New Play About Parnell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

DR. W. R. FEARON has made his bow as an author with "Parnell of Avondale," which was produced by Lennox Robinson and presented at the Abbey by the No. 2 company.

When Dr. Fearon chose Parnell as his subject, he had to decide how to compress into the space of three hours the most interesting events of a crowded public career. Very wisely he decided to concentrate on the incident in the life of the great leader which was, privately, his greatest happiness and, publicly, the cause of his downfall and his greatest sorrow. This was Parnell's attachment to Mrs. O'Shea and hers for him.

When the play opens, Mrs. O'Shea has not met Parnell, who is spoken of as the coming leader of the Irish Party. We first see the Chief when, in December, 1880, he comes to the house of his new friend and sympathizer to seek concealment from the police who hold a warrant for his arrest. In this scene there is a dramatic moment when Parnell is recognized by Mrs. O'Shea's Irish servant. The act ends with the discovery by Captain O'Shea of the chief's presence in the house and the issuing of the famous challenge.

* * *

Nine years pass, and O'Shea has instituted proceedings after an unexplained delay of action. Reaction sets in and Gladstone finds it advisable to repudiate his alliance with Parnell. Parnell is deposed from the leadership. The scene then shifts to Ireland, where Parnell makes a whirlwind tour in an effort to stem the rising tide of hostility. The defeat of his candidate at Carlow breaks down his spirit and his health, and the play ends with the closing scene at Brighton.

Dr. Fearon has not given us the forceful leader whose personality and oratorical powers won Nationalist Ireland to his side and made him a thorn in the side of British governments. Instead we are presented with a courteous gentleman and an ardent lover who, in moments of crisis, is capable of great coolness and courage. The loneliness of Parnell is the dominating note and, throughout the play, his aloofness from all save Mrs. O'Shea is apparent.

* * *

Mrs. O'Shea is drawn with deep sympathy, and it is suggested that her friendship for Parnell had its origin in a desire to help him and the cause which was so dear to him. She is capable of great sacrifices and she accepts, as part of the man, Parnell's love of country as transcending his affection for her.

The author is equally happy in his other characters. The dialogue flows easily and naturally and it is infrequently shot through with witticisms and epigrams. These tend to lift the play out of the rut of commonplace melodrama which, in the hands of a less sensitive playwright, it might easily become.

Constructively, "Parnell of Avondale" is not by any means a great play and there are moments when the author faltered to the detriment of his work. The omission of one scene devoted entirely to the failing health of Parnell would give the play a little more compactness. I am also inclined to question the wisdom of giving Parnell prophetic vision in his last moments when he forecasts the rising of 1916. This may be dramatic license, but it is not very convincing, and it impresses as an intrusion.

J. J. HAYES

Parnell of Avondale, a play in three acts and eleven scenes by W. R. Fearon, staged at the Abbey Theater on Oct. 1, 1934; produced by Lennox Robinson.

The Vichy Casino Season

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

DURING the summer season music used to have a habit of "turning out to grass." It accompanied its faithful audiences on their holidays. It followed them to the sea or to the mountains. It was a time when the big holiday resorts and watering places organized quite remarkable lyrical or orchestral seasons.

The crisis which musicians very particularly have been going through hit this little annual effort of decentralization. This year many of the most famous resorts gave up the struggle in the musical field. On the other hand, the provinces have enjoyed an unexpected windfall, thanks to an exceptionally brilliant season given at Vichy.

The Vichy Casino Concerts have been placed under the artistic management of M. René Chauvet, who, in winter, directs the Bordeaux Opera. M. Chauvet is one of the few theatrical managers who know their job thoroughly and who, above all, have a taste and love for it. That is becoming rarer and rarer in this century when theatrical enterprise seems to require only an excess of the commercial sense, to the exclusion of other qualifications. Thanks to an able direction the musical season at Vichy deserves to be quoted as an example. The radiocasting of its big lyrical gala nights made it possible, moreover, to give this effort not only a national but an international importance. It is, therefore, one's duty to render homage to this fruitful activity.

Every Monday, the Vichy Casino gave concerts which were conducted successively by Felix Weingartner, by his wife Mme. Studer-Weingartner, by Reynaldo Hahn, specially engaged for the Mozart repertory; by Johann Strauss, who was invited to give his accurate accent to Viennese music; by Emilie Cooper, Paul Paray and other masters of the baton. These concerts were given with a full orchestra, and a chorus composed of first-class artists. One was privileged to hear there that grandiloquent work, the "Psalm XLVII" of Florent Schmitt, for orchestra, organ, chorus and soloists; the Requiem of Verdi, with the assistance of Italian soloists; Massenet's Oratorio "Marie-Madeleine," Handel's "Fêtes d'Alexandre," and important scenes from "Parsifal," the Ninth Symphony and the great choral works of the repertory.

Operetta and opera bouffe were honored with much taste by excellent productions of "Orphée aux Enfers," "La Fille du Tambour-Major," "La Fille de Madame Angot" and "Ali Baba." The Vichy audience was also given the first performance of a Spanish Zarzuela of Vivès, "Doña Francisquita," full of vitality, which was presented in its most essential form by the excellent conductor from the Liceo of Barcelona, Don Frederico Longas.

The best works of the opera and comic opera repertories were assembled in a significant way: "Lohengrin," "La vie brève" of Manuel de Falla, "Faust," "The Damnation of Faust," "Le Roi d'Ys," "Romeo and Juliet," "Les Pêcheurs de Perles," "Carmen," "Lakmé," "Manon," "La Vie de Bohème," "Madame Butterfly," "A Mid-Summer Night's Dream," "Werther," "Les Contes d'Hoffmann," "L'Enlevement au Sérail," "Les Noces de Figaro," etc.

Spectators were enabled to hear exceptionally brilliant performances such as those of "Tristan and Isolde," conducted by Felix Weingartner; "Valkyrie"; "Pelléas et Mélisande"; the "Coq d'Or" of Rimsky-Korsakoff; "Sigurd"; "Louise," with the assistance of Gustave Charpentier who conducted his song apotheosis at the beginning of the act of the crowning of the Muse; the delicious "Madame Chrysanthème"; "Beatrice," by the same composer, and "Trouvère" and "Aïda" interpreted by stars from the Scala of Milan.

A well-disciplined corps de ballet enabled the programs to be completed by splendid divertissements such as "Soir de Fête," "La Nuit Ensorcelée," or music by Chopin, "Cupidon s'amuse" to Mozart's music, "Musique de Nuit" on works of Beethoven, "Suite de Dances," etc.

Mr. Howes and Mr. Henson

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

IT IS a fortunate week in which Mr. Bobby Howes and Mr. Leslie Henson return to the London stage together, each after too long an absence. Both can sing, and dance, and jest; both are diminutive in stature, and both appear in musical comedies. But there, resemblance ends.

Mr. Howes's entertainment, "Yes, Madam?" at the Hippodrome, rejoices in a lucidity of plot almost unique in musical comedy. Bill Quinton and Sally Ganthony, who, though cousins, are unknown to each other, are left £80,000 on condition that they can hold a situation in domestic service for one month without being sacked. This stipulation they find some difficulty in fulfilling, for there is one Tony Tolliver, played by Mr. Billy Leonard with true silk-hatted and morning-coated suavity, to whom the money will go should they fail. The machinations of this gentleman to get the prospective heirs (both serving the same employers, by the way) dismissed from their jobs provide the basis of the plot, as the impishness of Sally (Miss Binnie Hale), the dancing of an unusually decorative chorus, the solid weight of Miss Vera Pearce moving about the stage like a frisky battleship, and Mr. Howes himself afford its chief attractions.

We have confessed formerly our inability to follow the story of some of the pieces in which Mr. Henson has previously appeared, but never before have we been so mystified as by "Lucky Break" (Strand Theater). Paul Turpin (Mr. David Hutcheson) and Tommy Turtle (Mr. Henson) live in a flat which is also used as a furniture salesroom. To this flat at various times come a debt collector, a chorus of bridesmaids and several young ladies to whom Turpin or Turtle (or both) either are or have been or soon will be engaged. So much is reasonably clear, but beyond that we should not like to be dogmatic. But both pieces, it seems safe to say, end happily.

The great attraction of "Yes, Madam?" is the shy charm of Mr. Howes. He has something of Mr. Chaplin's capacity for wriggling his way into the hearts of an audience. When he sings plaintively, "I'm afraid of girls," and his knees knock, and his ankles rock, the theater is submerged in a vast wave of sympathy for his embarrassment. Mr. Henson wriggles, too, physically. His mouth wanders round his face, as though seeking for a permanent location, in the most surprising way. At moments he looks more like a goldfish than most goldfish do. But he is not sympathetic like Mr. Howes.

H. H.

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THE WORST OF being up-to-date is that one so soon gets behind the times. Build an imitation Tudor cottage, and in ten years from now it will be as modern as ever. But design a house shining with steel and chromium plating, and, before the first repairs are due, it will seem as prehistoric as last month's newspapers."

Having rattled this off on the typewriter, I passed it along to Elizabeth to receive her customary polite commendation. But, on this occasion, she did not lay that flattering unction to my soul. On the contrary.

"I don't like it a bit," she said. "Give me chromium plating every time. Why, look at the Golden Treasury."

So I looked at the "Golden Treasury," and found that she was right. It is the moderately chromium-plated poets who find their way into that anthology, the hall mark of enduring fame.

Nothing appears to condemn a writer to futility, even an able writer, or a writer whose gifts approach genius, so surely as does the effort to imitate a bygone style. Morris (and Morris was really an artist) has been almost reduced to futility by his attempt to catch the accent of a vanished period, instead of using the natural idiom of his own. It is impossible to imagine any of the greater poems of the "Golden Treasury" being written at any moment far distant from their date of composition. They bear the hall mark of their age upon them. That is one of the reasons that they belong to all time. The best poems always "date."

* * *

THERE IS, FOR EXAMPLE, Milton's "Il Penseroso."

"And storied windows, richly dight,
Casting a dim, religious light.
There let the pealing organ blow
To the full-voiced quire below,
In service high, and anthem clear,
As may with sweetness, through mine ear,
Dissolve me into ecstasies,
And bring all Heaven before mine eyes."

That verse could not have been written at any time but during the seventeenth century. The Elizabethans could have managed its richness and eloquence of phrasing, but not its religious feeling. An earlier age might have appreciated its emotional content, but would have found the elaborate rhythm beyond it. It is too personal for the eighteenth century, too solemn for any of the Romantics but Wordsworth, and too wrapped up in the works of man rather than of nature for that most sublime of the nineteenth century poets. It could, in short, have been written only when the things of this world had ceased entirely to satisfy men's aspirations, and the sun of Elizabethan eloquence was still lingering in the western sky. It is dated as certainly as any house that happens to be built of concrete.

* * *

IT IS THE SAME with all good poems, whether they get into the "Golden Treasury" or not. Perhaps the most magical lines in English poetry are Tristram's:

"I forgot, thou comest from thy voyage,
Yes, the spray is on thy cloak and hair.
But thy dark eyes are not dimm'd, proud Iseult!
And thy beauty never was more fair."

The casual reader who came upon this verse for the first time might be excused if he did not instantly ascribe it to the somewhat prim and forbidding pen of Matthew Arnold, but he could hardly fail to recognize that it belongs to the period when Coleridge's "The Ancient Mariner" had opened up new realms for men's imagination to explore, and the age of modern disillusionment had not yet set in.

To bear the marks of the particular, therefore, is no hindrance to achieving the universal. Yet there is undoubtedly a manner of being preoccupied with the questions and problems of one's own time that does lead to a speedy decay of vitality and interest. To recognize this, one has only to recall the central episode of Mr. Bernard Shaw's "Getting Married." In that still intensely amusing play, the bridegroom hero flabbergasts his family and friends on the morning of his wedding by refusing to go through with the ceremony on the ground that he has just discovered that the law of England makes a man responsible for the damages given against his wife in cases of libel. Since his fiancée is an ardent feminist and Socialist, he thinks that he had better be careful.

* * *

NOW HALF OF THE WORLD'S DRAMA is made up of the obstacles that prevent, or seem to prevent, young men and women from getting married.

"Ay me! for aught that I could ever read,
Could ever hear by tale or history,
The course of true love never did run smooth;
But, either it was different in blood—. . .
Or else misgraffed in respect of years— . . .
Or else it stood upon the choice of friends. . . .
Making it momentary as a sound,
Swift as a shadow, short as any dream."

Now, to this comprehensive list of difficulties, no one can reasonably complain of Mr. Shaw merely because he has added another belonging to his own time, namely the peculiarities of the law of libel. In "Romeo and Juliet" Shakespeare introduced an obstacle to his protagonist's happiness which was just as much a phenomenon of a particular age as this of Mr. Shaw's—the illegality of dueling. It is in the authors' respective attitudes to the social questions of their time that the fundamental distinction lies. Whereas Shakespeare is interested in the laws concerning duelling only in so far as they prevent Romeo and Juliet from coming together, Mr. Shaw is actually interested in the law of libel for its own sake, and proceeds in his play to discuss it and kindred matters at great length. Once the law of libel changes, the whole section of the play dealing with it becomes obsolete. It is symbolic of nothing universal in human experience. Shakespeare's dueling, on the other hand, is.

Since Shakespeare is concerned only with its effects upon his characters, and not with its own abstract rights and wrongs, it stands for any of the difficulties that at any time hinder the accomplishment of the object of anyone's ambitions. Thus it remains true that the great writer will generally speak both in the idiom and of the problems of his own age; but he will be interested not in those problems for their own sake, but in their reactions upon human character, his supreme achievement being always to render in terms of the temporary particular the enduring universal.

HAROLD HOBSON

Xochimilco

IF A SYMPOSIUM were arranged on the theme, "The Most Beautiful Place-Name," one of my contributions would be Xochimilco. For its combination of melodious syllables and charm of meaning, this Mexican name belongs among the choicest of the world's offerings.

In the Nahuatlan Indian tongue it means, "Place where the flowers grow," and designates a series of little lakes and winding flower-bordered canals extending from the seventh to the twelfth mile south of Mexico City. The title of "The Mexican Venice" also, bestowed probably by some admiring visitor, is well merited. I can always delight in the liquid music of the native name by repeating slowly over and over its interflowing syllables—Xochimilco, Xochimilco!

* * *

UNDOUBTEDLY THE REMEMBRANCE of a little voyage one bright November day, through that paradise of the southern land, enhances my own pleasure in the word itself. Accepting the plea of a handsome young Mexican boatman at the entrance to the canals, to choose his flat-bottomed "gondola" for my exploration of the flowery Venice, I settled into its comfortable chair with my view unimpeded by the gondolier, who propelled and steered with a single oar where he stood on a platform behind the passenger.

What exquisite peace! What glowing colors of the shores and their reflections in the tranquil lagoons and meandering canals! Lisp of the oar in its slow and regular dipping and withdrawal, mingling with meditative bird notes and faintly heard human voices. Tropical profusion of flowers on either hand, thronging the islets and mainland banks to the water's edge, where calla lilies, snowy-slender among their greenery, poised like bathers about to dive; and carnations and roses gazed at their own gem-bright faces in the placid surface.

When distant tapping of a woodpecker emphasized rather than interrupted the stillness, the young gondolier, in Spanish simple enough for his passenger to catch, repeated a punning story that probably has amused many generations before this winged craftsman of Xochimilco made himself heard. "Once upon a time" a hunter returned from the woods and gave himself up to the police, confessing that he had just shot a "carpintero." As the word serves both for carpenter and woodpecker, the ultimate laugh is supposed to be on the too easily excited officers of the law. And, of course, the passenger in the gondola becomes duly diverted by the pleasantry.

* * *

BUT NOW SEE what new adornment of the flower-and-sky-reflecting vista of lagoons appears! Half-hidden among heaped carnations in a boat gliding toward us over the "stained-glass" calm, two Indian girls, with their darker-than-sandalwood, almost cinnamon-brown complexions, and glowing black eyes, framed in the vividly-contrasting crimson, scarlet and pink of the blooms.

Nor would a sculptor in bronze have felt less enthusiasm for the burnished, light-on-metal effects, the unconscious poses of groups of Indian men, at work thigh deep in the water beside their vegetable and flower gardens. Although no artisan in the dark metal myself, I shall always recall with special enjoyment one trio of the young athletes dredging for the fertile mud from the canal bed and pouring it, rich as some smooth black chocolate, over the terrace of their crops.

Xochimilco! — not only "Place where the flowers grow"; but for the visitor who, at every repetition of the name, feels a touch of nostalgia that does not mar, but rather enhances the loveliness of its memory—"Place where the smile of beauty shines unveiled."

E. W.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

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Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 14 pages, 3c; 16 to 22 pages, 4½c; 24 to 32 pages, 6c; 32 pages, 7½c.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

From the Carnegie International Exhibition of 1934. Courtesy of Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Penna.

"ROSES," *by André Derain*

A Meeting With Edmund Gosse

THE little Edmund Gosse was now a grea man—almost too great for country relatives to approach with so embarrassing a request. Still, it was a case of venture or lose. And at the worst we could only get a rebuff. A letter was written to the great cousin announcing that another of the race appeared to have the inky virus in his veins. And, contrary to all reasonable expectation, the result was not a rebuff at all, but a cordial invitation to come up to London for an interview and to join "the family dinner-table" on Thursday evening next.

I doubt if I was ever so nervous in my life as when I set out upon this simple expedition. The Gosses were living then at Delamere Terrace, overlooking the Paddington canal; and I had to travel from the house of a hospitable aunt at Blackheath—no light journey for one who knew nothing of the geography of London, or of how much time to allow for train and hansom. I had put on my evening suit, and my watch kept coming out of my pocket every few minutes. However, I was not much too early when I followed the maid up the white staircase into the cheery book-lined room, where my host advanced to meet me with both hands outstretched, in a gesture that was soon to be very familiar. He was wearing a brown velvet jacket, which plunged me into discomfort, as I was just at the age when the etiquette of coats and waistcoats appears the most important thing in life, and I was afraid he might consider my shirt-front a vain display. In a moment, however, all shyness vanished under the warmth of my host's geniality and charm. With his wife's smile encouraging me from the other end of the table, we sat down to eat and drink good things of which I have no recollection. But of what he said and of how he looked I retain as clear a memory as though it were only last night. If there was a better talker than Edmund Gosse I never met him; and at his own table he was supreme. He told anecdotes to put me at my ease, lively, pointed, sometimes rather cruel stories, of W. S. Gilbert and Wilson Barrett, of Matthew Arnold and Swinburne, of Lewis Morris and his own boyhood; and all the while he was drawing me out to discover what I had read and knew and cared about. I had never heard such talk before; this was indeed the world of literature. And, when Mrs. Gosse rose to leave us alone, she put before him a bundle of letters, which had just arrived by post, and he stripped one open to find it a "confidential" announcement from a newspaper proprietor that he was about to start an illustrated morning paper, to be called The Daily Graphic—a piece of news which made me feel behind the scenes indeed! — ARTHUR WAUGH, in "One Man's Road." (London: Chapman & Hall. New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Noon in a Garden

AT NOON an invisible warden
Writes "Silence" across the garden.

Peace is in this hour,
And rest,
For bird on bough
And brood in nest,
For laborer, beast and flower.
No leaf stirs in the sun-drugged air;
Tall lilies might be floating there—
White row on row.

On one curved petal
A bee lies prone,
Quieter than the shadow of stone
On snow.

In what dark bower
Has it sipped strange honey?
Over what pale field of clover
Has it flown
This last hour,
Forgetting now,
In a silence
Deeper than the silence of a garden,
Hive and blossoming bough?

—ISABEL VALLE, in *Voices.*

ANDRE DERAIN, the French artist to whom the Allegheny County Garden Club Prize of $300 was awarded, has already established himself as a Carnegie Prize winner, having been awarded First Prize in the 1928 International for his "Still Life." Derain was born in Chartres, France, in 1880. He received his education at the Académie Julian and later entered the studio of Eugène Carrière, where he met Matisse, with whom he was associated in 1907 and 1908 in the revolt against Impressionism. The revolt, called Fauvisme by the critics, was an attempt to establish a fuller understanding of form in space. Derain experimented and studied tirelessly until, in his post-war period, he had worked out an individual and characteristic technique. Perhaps his predominant trait, as a painter, is his love of pure color. Derain has been exhibiting in Carnegie Internationals since 1924.

Konservativ und radikal

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinendenchristlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN DER heutigen Politik begegnen wir überall in Rede und Schrift der häufigen Wiederkehr der beiden Wörter „konservativ" und „radikal" oder ihrer entsprechenden Ausdrücke in anderen Sprachen. Ja, das menschliche Denken scheint in vieler Hinsicht diesen beiden Richtungen, konservativ auf der einen Seite und radikal auf der andern, zuzuneigen.

In neuerer Zeit hat das Aufeinanderprallen dieser beiden Gedankenrichtungen in der Politik, im Wirtschaftswesen und in der Industrie in vielen Teilen der Welt viel Feindseligkeit, Bitterkeit und Streit hervorgerufen, und viele Leute, die bestrebt sind, eine gerechte und billige Haltung in menschlichen Beziehungen einzunehmen, wissen nicht, wie sie sich heutzutage bei vielen Streitpunkten und Fragen verhalten und welcher Richtung sie sich anschließen sollen.

Das größte Bedürfnis ist daher eine Richtschnur, an die wir uns im Denken und Verhalten in politischen und Wirtschaftsfragen und natürlich in allen anderen Angelegenheiten des Lebens halten können. Daß eine solche Richtschnur in den göttlich eingegebenen Lehren der Bibel und in der Christlichen Wissenschaft, wie Mary Baker Eddy sie im Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" dargelegt hat, zu finden ist, wird von zahllosen Menschen aller Kreise anerkannt. In diesen Lehren werden wir nicht angewiesen, welcher besonderen Partei oder Bewegung wir uns anschließen sollen, sondern wir finden darin die Belehrung über die Grundlagen des Daseins und des menschlichen Verhaltens, die wir sofort als Richtschnur und Führung in den Angelegenheiten des täglichen Lebens anwenden können.

Diese beiden Wörter sind lateinischen Ursprungs. „Konservativ" kommt von *conservare* erretten, bewahren; „radikal" von *radix* die Wurzel. Im großen ganzen glaubt der Konservative, daß das errungene Gute „konserviert" oder erhalten werden sollte, und daß Verbesserungen dadurch herbeigeführt werden sollten, daß bestehende Formen und Verfahren neueren Bedürfnissen angepaßt werden, während der Radikale glaubt, daß die alte Ordnung der Dinge nicht langsam verbessert sondern umgestoßen werden müsse; daß man die Sache unmittelbar an der „Wurzel" anfassen und gründliche und drastische Maßnahmen ergreifen müsse, um alles, was anstößig ist, auszurotten und nach einem andern Plan von neuem aufzubauen.

Durch beide Verfahren wird viel vollbracht, das sich der Mühe lohnt; aber oft entstehen Schwierigkeiten, wenn versucht wird, entweder übertrieben konservative oder übertrieben radikale Anschauungen auf die verwickelten Angelegenheiten des täglichen Lebens anzuwenden. Wir müssen daher sehen, was für eine höhere Regel oder Richtschnur als die rein menschlichen Begriffe Konservativismus und Radikalismus zur Lösung unserer Schwierigkeiten in Betracht kommen können.

Wenn auch beide Wörter in der Bibel nicht vorkommen, so sind doch die Gesinnungen und die Zustände, die sie darstellen, reichlich darin zu finden; und in den Schriften der Mrs. Eddy ist das ganze Gebiet der mit diesen Ausdrücken bezeichneten zeitgenössischen Streitfrage und Feindseligkeit mit geistigem Scharfsinn aufgeklärt.

In der stürmischen Zeit der Propheten müssen erregte Auseinandersetzungen zwischen konservativen und radikalen Parteien stattgefunden haben, als soziale und politische Reformen so energisch befürwortet und bekämpft wurden und Völkerbündnisse versagten, den damaligen nationalen Notständen abzuhelfen. Für ihre Probleme gab der Prophet Jesaja folgende heute ebenso wie damals anwendbare allumfassende Lösung: „Du erhältst stets Frieden nach gewisser Zusage; denn man verläßt sich auf dich" Auch auf die durch die Feindseligkeit zwischen konservativen und radikalen Gruppen gequälten heutigen Völker sind seine Worte anwendbar: „Und die Herrschaft ist auf seiner Schulter; und er heißt Wunderbar, Rat, Kraft, Held, Ewig-Vater, Friedefürst".

Der „Held", der „Ewig-Vater" kann doch nicht ein körperliches Wesen sein, sondern Er ist das unendliche Gemüt, der unendliche Geist; und die Menschen können als Einzelpersonen und als Völker „stets Frieden" genießen, wenn sie erkennen, daß alle als Kinder des unendlichen Gemüts oder Geistes unbedingt geistig sind und an Seinen Eigenschaften und Seinen Zuständen teilnehmen. Wenn wir in unserem Bewußtsein diese und andere geistige Merkzeichen aufstellen, erlangen wir allmählich eine Erkenntnis oder Richtschnur, nach der wir die scheinbar verwickelten und widersprechenden politischen und Industrieprobleme bemessen und das Falsche vom Wahren trennen können. Wir lernen z. B. einsehen, daß alles Gute, Wahre, Freundliche, Hilfreiche und Aufbauende in den menschlichen Bestrebungen und Zuständen „konserviert" werden sollte und „konserviert" wird, und daß alles, was diesen Eigenschaften und Zuständen entgegengesetzt ist, ausgerottet werden sollte und ausgerottet wird. Wie diese Trennung geistig anstatt durch ununterstützte menschliche Anstrengung vor sich geht, zeigt uns Mrs. Eddy in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 300), wo sie schreibt: „Das Zeitliche und Unwirkliche berühren niemals das Ewige und Wirkliche" „Diese entgegengesetzten Eigenschaften sind das Unkraut und der Weizen, die sich niemals wirklich vermischen, obgleich sie (für das sterbliche Auge) bis zur Ernte nebeneinander wachsen; dann trennt die Wissenschaft den Weizen vom Unkraut durch die Vergegenwärtigung der Tatsache, daß Gott immer gegenwärtig ist, und daß der Mensch das göttliche Gleichnis widerspiegelt".

Betrachten wir die Lebensprobleme von einem geistigen anstatt von einem materiellen Standpunkte aus, indem wir uns weder nach rechts noch nach links, weder zum Konservativismus noch zum Radikalismus wenden, so lernen wir den geraden und schmalen Weg des Geistes einhalten, lernen verständnisvoll und wirksam auf das unendliche göttliche Gemüt, den „Ewig-Vater, den Friedefürsten" vertrauen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Conservative and Radical

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN CURRENT political speech and literature, throughout the world today we find the frequent recurrence of two words—"conservative" and "radical," or their equivalents in other languages. In fact, human thinking in many of its phases seems to tend toward these two types—conservative on the one hand and radical on the other.

Recently the clash of these two types of thought in politics, economics, and industry has produced much antagonism, bitterness, and strife in many parts of the world; and many people who are anxious to maintain an attitude of justice and fair dealing in human relations are perplexed as to what their conduct and affiliations should be regarding many current issues and questions.

There is, therefore, the greatest need of a standard by which one's thought and conduct may be guided in regard to political and economic questions, and of course in all other affairs of life. That such a standard is to be found in the inspired teachings of the Bible, and in Christian Science as set forth by its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, is acknowledged by countless numbers in all walks of life. In these teachings we do not find any direction as to which particular party or movement we should join, but we do find instruction in the fundamentals of existence and human conduct that we can readily use as a standard and guide in the affairs of daily life.

Both of these words have come down to us from a Latin origin, "conservative" coming from the word *conservare*, meaning to save, to keep; and "radical" coming from the word *radix*, meaning root. Broadly speaking, the conservative believes that the good which has been achieved should be "conserved" or preserved, and that improvements should be accomplished by adapting existing forms and methods to newer needs; while the radical believes in the necessity of overturning, rather than slowly improving, the old order of things, going directly to what they believe to be the "root" of the matter, taking thorough and drastic measures to root out what is objectionable and build anew on a different plan.

Much that is worth while is accomplished by both methods of procedure, but difficulty frequently arises when effort is made to apply extreme views, be they conservative or radical, to the complicated affairs of daily life. Let us, therefore, see what higher rule or standard than the purely human concepts of conservatism and radicalism may be invoked to solve our difficulties.

While neither of these words appears in the Bible, the attitudes of thought and the conditions which they represent are found in abundance; and in the writings of Mrs. Eddy the whole field of contemporary controversy and antagonism which these expressions connote, is illumined with spiritual discernment.

There must have been controversies between conservative and radical factions in the stormy times of the prophets, when social and political reforms were so energetically advocated and opposed, and when international alliances were shown to be inadequate to meet the national crises of their time. To their problems the prophet Isaiah offered this universal solution, equally applicable to ancient or modern times: "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee: because he trusteth in thee." Applicable also to the harassed nations of today, torn by the antagonism of conservative and radical groups, are his words, "And the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace."

Surely, "The mighty God, The everlasting Father," is not a corporeal being, but infinite Mind, Spirit; and men, as individuals and nations, can enjoy this "perfect peace" when they realize that as children of the infinite Mind, or Spirit, all are necessarily spiritual in nature and partake of His qualities and His conditions. As these and other spiritual landmarks are set up in our consciousness, we gradually attain an understanding or standard by which the seemingly complicated and conflicting problems of politics and industry are measured and the true and false separated. We learn, for example, that all that is good, true, kind, helpful, and constructive in human effort and conditions should be, and is being "conserved"; and all that is the opposite of these qualities and conditions should be, and is being rooted out. How this separation goes on spiritually, instead of by unaided human effort, is shown by Mrs. Eddy in Science and Health (p. 300) as follows: "The temporal and unreal never touch the eternal and real." "These opposite qualities are the tares and wheat, which never really mingle, though (to mortal sight) they grow side by side until the harvest; then, Science separates the wheat from the tares, through the realization of God as ever present and of man as reflecting the divine likeness."

Contemplating life's problems from a spiritual instead of a material standpoint, turning neither to the right hand nor to the left, neither to conservatism nor to radicalism, we shall learn how to keep to the straight and narrow way of Spirit, how to trust understandingly and effectively in the infinite divine Mind, "The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Thoughts Like Shells

FOR others the wild winds of song—
The long, shuddering silence
After the crescent flame—
But for you the thoughts like shells
Gathered beside the sea,
When the first bright clouds of morning
Wake the wet sands
To a rippled mirror of day.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN.

Bay in Canada

THE polished steel of water blurs into the fog.
With hush staccato a motorboat plods on invisible.
Soundless a guillemot slices across our bow
With shuttled flashing wings of silvered black
And crimson lacquered feet.

—LOGAN MORRILL, in "Modern American Poetry." (New York: Galleon.)

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Progress in Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

The Ideal Teacher—a Student Portrait

Where Sincerity and Power to Inspire Is Valued Above All Else

Special from Monitor Bureau
London

"Who is the Happy Warrior? Who is he
That every man in arms should wish to be?"

THUS inquired Wordsworth, using a military metaphor in an age when the profession of war was regarded as the ultimate ambition of most men of spirit and courage. Today, however, a change has come over our habits of thinking, and more young men (and, of course, young women) want to be teachers than soldiers. The lines might indeed be amended (by anyone who does not care overmuch about spoiling their poetry) to

"Who is the Ideal Teacher? Who is he
That every babe in arms should wish to be?

Nor is this an idle question. Many schools, innumerable training colleges and influential faculties of scores of universities bend most of their energies to the task of producing the Ideal Teacher. Before they can succeed it is plain that they will have to find out what the Ideal Teacher is.

This can be done, not so much from *a priori* reasoning on textbook theories as from the examination of experience on a large scale. Instead of attempting to construct an ideal teacher out of the void of one's imagination, it might be useful to inquire who is the most impressive teacher that one has ever sat under, and in what his striking qualities consisted. In this way some hints may be gained not devoid of value to those whose duty and privilege it is to endeavor to approximate the ideal. As Aristotle remarked in another connection, the guest, and not the cook, is the best judge of the meal.

Any one person's experience is necessarily limited, and the conclusions drawn from it are therefore to be modified in the light of other considerations. Especially is this so in the case of one who, like myself, has read an Honors course in an English university, for such courses are highly specialized and bring one into contact with teachers of only a single type of subject.

A Memorable First Lesson

The best teacher I ever knew, however, was not found in the university. He was the headmaster of a secondary school in a northern industrial city not particularly noted for its academic distinction. The first English lesson that Joseph Batey gave to a class of which I was a member was one of the memorable experiences of my life, and in it he compressed most of the qualities which made him one of the most inspiring and exciting teachers of the twentieth century. I use these adjectives deliberately, after a fairly close acquaintance with several of the world-famous scholars of England and America.

Our class was held at one end of an immense room divided into three by a couple of glass partitions. One afternoon, in the third room thus formed, we saw three plume-like drawings chalked upon the blackboard. The significance of these drawings roused us to considerable curiosity, which was increased when, a day later, they appeared on the blackboard in the second room, now to be plainly seen through a single glass wall. The general opinion was that they represented the Prince of Wales's feathers. When, however, punctually on the third afternoon they appeared on our own blackboard, with "J. B." in attendance to explain the meaning of his handiwork (for he had drawn them himself) we learned that they were flames—the flames, in fact, that had burned down Troy. We were to be introduced to the "Ulysses" of Tennyson.

It was a somewhat formal ceremony. "J. B." was a man of determined temper, and would not begin until the eyes of everyone in the class were fixed upon himself. Then he plunged right into the poem, without more than a bare word to explain that the Ulysses of Tennyson was an old man, and not the wise warrior of the hosts of Agamemnon. He displayed no wide scholarship, or extensive reading, as many teachers of English literature love to do. Neither then, nor after he had read the poem through, so far as I remember, did he tell us much about Homer, or the Greek trilogy about Agamemnon. He told us nothing at all about Marlowe and Faustus and "the topless towers of Ilium." From the point of view of erudition and the providing of a literary background, it was all very reprehensible, but he spent no time in assuring us that the legend of Troy was a story that had haunted men's imagination all down the centuries. He was anxious only to cut the commentary, and get to the text.

Communicated Feelings

His main effects all arose from mere reading. He had a rather hard voice, but when he was moved, as he often was, it would break, and sink to a whisper, in a way that never failed to stir his classes. When he came to

"It may be that the gulfs will wash us down:
It may be we shall touch the Happy Isles,
And see the great Achilles, whom we knew—

with a long pause after Achilles—the impression he produced was really extraordinary. When he read

"The long day wanes; the slow moon climbs; the deep
Moans round with many voices,

he did not need to stop and point out the skill with which Tennyson uses long vowels to express the boredom of a life lived without animating ambition. It was apparent enough in his mere reading, which made that line and a half seem as if it would never end. He did not ladle out facts, but communicated feelings.

He was very frank on his opinion of Tennyson. He considered it no part of his duty to pretend for classical writers an admiration he really did not experience. He did not conceal his conviction that, on the whole, Tennyson was a somewhat feeble fellow, a weaver of verbal patterns, who, by a marvel and wonder, had, for once, stumbled upon a manly, virile, and inspiring poem. He let us see that he set no store by Tennyson's intellectual equipment, either. But Browning! Ah, there's a thinker, if you like.

When he talked about "Ulysses," after reading it through, he did not, as I have said, take the opportunities it abundantly provides for historical disquisitions on the incidents to which it makes frequent allusion. What interested "J. B." about Ulysses was not his connection with the siege of Troy, nor his subsequent travels, but his exemplification of a type of character as common today as it was 3000 years ago. Men who cannot rest upon their achievements, who are always yearning to be doing something fresh and exciting and big, were after "J. B.'s" own heart, and he strove to stir his pupils to be something like that themselves, taking as his principal texts various reminiscences of his own far-from-easy youth, when he had walked four miles to school every morning, and four miles back every night with a tassel in his cap. The irrelevance of this detail rather amused us, and he was disconcerted.

What is the upshot of all this? It means that deep scholarship, though obviously desirable, is not an essential quality in a first-class teacher; and that systems of training which aim at turning teachers into peripatetic Encyclopædia Britannicas are missing something fundamental. Secondly, a teacher is not to be judged by the quantity of information which he imparts, nor need that information be entirely divorced from individual preferences. Thirdly, the teacher should be absolutely sincere, and not pretend to the taste and judgment which convention says he should have unless he really honestly has them. Otherwise, his class will sooner or later find him out, and pay him the attention that he deserves. Fourthly and most important of all, teaching is not a craft, but an art, not an affair of rules and regulations and rote, but a quickening of the spirit. The ideal teacher is one who feels and can communicate an enthusiasm, thus setting the feet of his pupils on a road which they can themselves travel as near as may be to the ultimate goal.

HAROLD HOBSON

Photograph by Louis A. Holman

Young China Training for Wider Service

This Chinese Girl Has Been in Mission School Over a Year

The old Chinese proverb, "The ignorance of a woman is her virtue," is happily no longer generally believed in China. Today, the Chinese girl may attend schools that will educate her in the same subjects as those her brother studies, and she goes on into high school and even to college, for all universities are automatically open to her, both government and mission. China now has successful women doctors, lawyers, college presidents, social workers, and teachers. "Formerly the Chinese woman was conscious of belonging only to a family," says a missionary in China, quoted in "Eastern Women Today and Tomorrow," by Ruth Woodsmall. "Today, she realizes that she is a part of a nation."

History That Comes Alive

Projects That Bring Its Romance Home to Child

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Greenville, Del.

THE primary force in the study of history is to link the facts of the past, which in the nature of things can dwell only in the realm of the mind, to the living actual life of the present. So only can history fulfill its mission—that of the past interpreting the future.

There are at least two vital ways in which the scenes of the past may be made tangible to children. One is, the contact with historical scenes, and the other is in the realm of dramatization.

The settling of any town, village or city is history. There will scarcely be a spot of earth in the eastern states where this local history does not touch the larger narrative of the land as a whole. The states of the Middle West and South are rich in the stories of frontier life, and those of the Pacific coast glow with romance and adventure. There is no lack of history appreciation on all sides. Its correlation in the mind of the child is the matter to be sought.

Let us take a small town in one of the eastern states as an object lesson. The project for the class will be not to read, but to search out the story of one's own home.

First will come the boundaries of the place.

Perhaps the northern line of the town is a creek or a small river. What is its name? Whence came that name?

Romance of Rivers

No stream of water ever flowed without human contact at its shores. Men are drawn to it as to a magnet. It may have been the chief reason for a settlement in that part of the land. At any rate, a stream of water winding through the land is sure to wind itself into the lives of the people near it. Indians paddling their canoes upon its waters; early settlers, fishing there for maintenance for themselves and their families; freshets in the spring; wild flowers along its banks; trees that tower above it; bridges built across it, when and by whom; all these are items of history to be noted in story fashion on this search for facts of the past. This northern boundary of the town is almost endless in its offerings, from which branch the elements of geology, botany, social studies, industrial art and zoology.

The southern boundary of the town we will suppose is marked by a row of houses. When were they built? By whom were they built? If they are not the oldest houses in the town where may those oldest houses be found? These are always marked spots in the town, and in a small place the first house built is generally to be found standing after a lapse of years.

Studying an Old House

If possible, take the children through such a house. Have them note the materials used in building, and the old furnishings if any.

Perhaps the eastern boundary is marked by a state line. Here the story naturally widens out from purely local conditions to the settling of the states; their beginnings; their admission into the Union. Were the two thus joined together, two of the original thirteen colonies?

The western line of many a small town we may imagine to be a forest—a portion of the forest primeval. As with a stream, so with the woods, endless tales of mystery and wonder and adventure are bound to lurk here.

We read in the story of early American literature, of Washington Irving with his little group of Salmagundi fame, meeting in New York to discuss the subject as to whether the rivers, lakes and streams of America were richly enough endowed with story and legend to warrant them a place in published writings.

The boundaries of a town will form an outline in the mind of a child as well as upon the face of the earth.

Scrapbooks are of inestimable value in a project like this. Pictures in newspapers, supplements and magazines will often be found of the local region. Those of birds and animals that may be found in the woods may be collected, and species of trees.

Turning the children's eyes to within the boundaries of the town will come the next topic of importance—the streets.

What was the first street around which the building of the town began?

In the Hudson River villages of the east shore of the river, settlement after settlement was reared along the old Albany Post Road, which is a continuance of Broadway; the old highway upon which the stage coaches traveled, carrying the mail from New York to Albany. This is the center of the towns and villages rich in history of the early days of the country.

Back of the Place-Names

Another town may have a Violet Avenue for a beginning street. This may have begun in a footpath worn away in search of wild flowers. The Maiden Lane, Mulberry Street, and Canal Street of New York have their counterpart in many smaller places. The names of streets and highways built for human feet to tread, carry their owners not only forward into the future but far into the ways of the past.

Within the town the signposts which point to the past are numberless. The ivy on a house which was brought from Abbotsford; the furze along the canal that was planted by Thomas Jefferson; the wharf where a boat bearing Washington once stopped. These are everyday things seen by the children probably since the time they were able to notice anything: but give them a glimpse of the story hovering around them and history begins. Probably no textbook mentions them, but they are vital links with the past, and every small locality has its share besides the historical landmarks of wider import.

Claude M. Feuss, in a recent article in the Atlantic Monthly writes: "If we believe that education is an unceasing, continuous process and not just a succession of unrelated and jerky movements of a zigzag variety, we must create intellectual curiosity."

These everyday scenes, lighted with history, whether it be of a local person or thing, or of those of world-wide import, are very sure to wake this curiosity in the active mind of a child.

Perhaps more than any other project, dramatization causes the past to live in a child's consciousness. Watch carefully any effort which he makes of "playing" he is someone of whom he has been taught; and nurture that act and its development as you would a rare plant.

As far as possible, guide the playing with toys into this channel. The "costume" dolls of the present day, representing different lands, are an excellent adjunct for study. A story about the doll and her far away home, may well be supplemented by playing house with her in the manner in which a home life would be carried on in Italy, in Japan, in Sweden, in Denmark, or on an Indian reservation.

Using Cut-Outs

Demonstrating stories with cut-outs has also been found to be an excellent method for impressing scenes far away both in time and space upon children.

With very young children, this may be begun with the famous old stories: Red Riding Hood, the Three Little Pigs, Cinderella. Paper dolls will form the people; cardboard boxes windowed and roofed and crayoned into houses; pasteboard trees and chariots and horses and castles, will all help to make the tangible things. Cellophane is a golden asset in this form of activity. Fairy wings, glass slippers, and other such objects can be made of the shiny stuff. White cellophane stretched over dark green boards represents water in a way which nothing else is capable of doing.

These paper demonstrations will easily resolve into historical ones. Columbus landing on the shores of America. The discovery of Jamestown. The landing of the Pilgrims.

These all may have myriad paper trees which the pupils color themselves, with Indians and birds and animals in the background.

It is the actual dramatization itself, however, which is of the greatest value to children.

This may be carried out in different ways. The first method, of course, will be through the means of the written play with dialogue and characters assigned. The second is action without dialogue; and the children will enjoy the pantomime which may be carried out somewhat as follows.

Easily Staged

The Pilgrim dress for instance for boys and girls is easily made out of gray paper or muslin. On the stage may be placed objects covered with the same material to represent the rocky shore of New England. The stage itself is the sea; a large painted box is the ship from which the Puritans come ashore. Branches of trees in the background will emulate the forest and other children may be dressed as Indians, and placed here as though lurking among the trees.

A change of costume and deeper woods, with a tinge of green everywhere will depict the landing at Jamestown. Again a change of costume, a corn field, the shore and forest, and the Dutchmen purchase Manhattan Island from the Indians.

An outdoor stage in a summer production of these episodes, is ideal. A series of tableaux, or better still, the scenes of the episodes with action, will soon be followed with words. In the meantime there is the covered wagon fashioned by the transformation of an express wagon: there is the search for gold in the stream running through a garden or school yard; and many another vivid portrayal. The book of living history is spread with open pages on all sides of the child's development. It is for us teachers to turn the pages.

LEONORA SILL ASHTON

As the Child Progresses

Broadening the Experience During 'Teen Age

Home Training of Retarded Child—4

By Mary M. Starr

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERY member of the family can assist in the growth of the young-minded child by lovingly and intelligently coöperating in everything pertaining to the socializing process. By "socializing process" I mean the steps taken to help the child become a useful, happy, welcome member in the family and in society. To that end, the training and lessons given to these children must be of immediate use. They should not be made to learn something merely because it might be useful to them later on in life, when there is no immediate need for it. "Now" is the point of time to be considered.

These educationally exceptional children should continue to follow a regular daily schedule of sleeping, eating, and bathing. In spite of the year-age of the pupil, it is very important that he goes to bed early, almost immediately after supper. For the child whose education is being conducted at home, simple wholesome food, long hours of rest, and lessons in bodily cleanliness are always needed.

Constructive Suggestions

Avoid "Don't" when correcting a pupil's actions. Constructive suggestions as to what to do will gradually supplant the undesirable activity. If the parent or teacher will think through a situation, it will get them beyond the negative "don't" stage and into the positive "do," which leads to desirable growth.

The question is frequently asked: "How can I break my child of bad habits?" A child fully occupied with the right sort of physical and mental activity has no time or thought for anything else. When bedtime comes, healthy physical weariness will be followed by sleep and the cause of former troubles will be eliminated. Adolescent boys many times do better under the care of a man trained in sports as well as in academic work. The ways of the parent or teacher determine, to a large extent, the success or failure of the child.

The social life of retarded pupils must not be neglected if we are to have well-developed youth. Boys and girls must have opportunities for practicing the lessons they learn in social behavior. Both at home and in public, they must be helped to gain a sense of well-being which will give them poise and confidence in knowing how to conduct themselves.

The period of adolescence, variously estimated at from 12 to 21 years of age, is easier in some respects for the young-minded child than it is for the so-called normal child. Many educators believe that even those children regarded as normal in the pre-adolescent period may be over-wrought during the changing years so that they require a longer than usual time to regain their mental and physical balance.

It is during this period that many children are given "Intelligence" tests in school. Perhaps a few words about these tests will relieve an anxious parent from concern regarding them. The tests which have been so widely used on school children during the past 20 years are now held to be unreliable for many reasons. Those tests were given on the assumption that there was only one sort of "intelligence," whereas, today, it is recognized that there are varying sorts of intelligence, all very necessary in society. Today, children are tested in specific abilities, such as reading, arithmetic, mechanics, etc., and the results show the teacher the difficulties to be overcome in the child's work.

No Cause for Discouragement

The beginning lessons in reading and arithmetic have been touched upon in the preceding articles. Drill in the fundamentals of these subjects must be continued and the home teacher must not become discouraged because the rate of progress may be slow. As the pupil's ability gains, additional studies may be taken up. The social studies—history and geography—may begin with the place where the child is, working out toward a wider horizon.

Locational geography will begin with his street and house number; the four streets making up the block in which his house stands; the number of blocks to the store, church or school; where the sun rises and sets, etc. All of these lessons can be given without a textbook. The pupil, however, will enjoy a work-book of his own in which to make drawings of the streets, hills, or mountains. The lessons should tie up closely with his surroundings, whatever they are. Similarly, the history lesson can begin with the story of immediate things, expanding in other directions as the pupil progresses. The newspaper rightly chosen is an exceptionally fine "textbook" for such history, geography, natural science, and numerous other lessons.

Music is a very satisfactory tool for working with retarded children. The teacher may have to begin with appreciation of victrola or radio selections. The victrola may be used for exercises in rhythm, folk-dancing and marching, or for playing games. The singing of nursery songs and hymns helps in more ways than that of enjoyment merely.

Simple Handwork

Handwork is invaluable if made practical from the viewpoint of the pupil's ability. Simple woodwork, carpentry, repair work and painting of chairs and tables will result in increased self-confidence on the part of the pupil through work well done. Toy-making, basketry and rustic furniture may lead to a means of worthwhile occupation appealing equally to girls and boys. Cooking and sewing are often enjoyed by both boys and girls. Sewing on buttons is an accomplishment which all should acquire.

Gardening is so worth while from every point of view that the adolescent girl and boy may very possibly find in it the means of lasting interest. Just as high school boys and girls are guided toward vocations, so in our work with individual pupils we endeavor to bring them happiness and success as self-supporting, responsible members of society by guiding their training toward that goal.

Earlier articles in this series of five were published Sept. 18, Oct. 6 and Oct 13. The last will appear soon.

British Schools Using Radio

Special from Monitor Bureau
London

The Council for School Broadcasting, which is a committee set up by the British Broadcasting Corporation, reports great growth in the employment of wireless in the schools.

It is only 10 years since the B. B. C. began their schools experiment. Now the school broadcasts fill the national program for the major part of every afternoon. During the present school year they will occupy also a daily period in the morning. In its report the council states that a program of this range removes the danger prophesied by those who feared that broadcasting might tend to standardize the educational experience of the children in our schools. With such a field of choice the freedom of the individual teacher is secure.

The growth of this aid to education had necessitated the establishment of a unique piece of educational machinery. This was essential to insure systematic, expert consideration of the many educational problems unexpectedly encountered. The chief step was the setting up of the school broadcasting council, representing the various branches of the teaching profession and the central and local authorities. During last year 122 persons, many of them teachers from the listening schools, devoted 130 hours of voluntary work on the central council and its executive and subsidiary committees to the business of planning the program of school broadcasts and editing the accompanying pamphlets. In this work they had been supported by 2500 teachers.

A further group of teachers and technical experts gave their services on panels which sat throughout the year in connection with the compilation of the council's list of wireless receiving apparatus approved as suitable for use in the schools.

The Federal Estate Tax

You and the Law Series—34

By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater
Counselors at Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be

THE United States Federal Estate Tax, as its name indicates, is a tax imposed by the Federal Government on estates of deceased persons.

It is a tax on the whole estate before it is parceled out among the beneficiaries. This distinguishes it from succession or inheritance taxes as levied in some of the states, where the tax is measured, not by the whole estate, but by each portion of it, with the result that a son of the deceased may take his portion free from any tax, while a sister of the deceased may take her share only after a tax is deducted.

Whenever the gross estate of a resident of the United States exceeds $50,000 the executor or administrator, within two months after his appointment, must send a notice of the fact and the approximate value of the estate to the Internal Revenue Collector for the district where the decedent lived, and must make a full return of same within one year of decedent's death, at which time the tax is due and payable, although the time may be extended under certain circumstances.

This does not necessarily mean that he will have to pay a tax, however, since the tax is levied on the net estate after certain deductions are allowed, which may reduce the value of the estate to an amount below the $50,000 figure.

The gross estate, in general, includes all real estate in the United States owned by the decedent at the time of his decease, and all his personal property, wherever situated, also all property transferred or trusts created by him during his lifetime with the intention that they take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after his decease, except where he conveyed it by a bona fide sale for a fair amount of money; also certain other properties.

The deductions which may be made include in part the funeral expenses, the expense of administering the estate, certain local taxes, the amount of the mortgages on the real estate plus interest which accrued thereon prior to his decease, bequests to cities and towns for public purposes, and to corporations or trustees for religious and charitable purposes, and a specific exemption of $50,000.

The tax is due one year from the date of the decedent's death.

The Federal Revenue Act of 1926 provides that the federal estate tax shall be credited with the amount of all state inheritance, estate and transfer taxes which are actually paid, up to 80 per cent of the federal tax (subject to certain restrictions in the 1932 Revenue Act). For instance, if the federal estate tax in a given estate amounts to $500, and the inheritance, estate and transfer taxes paid to any state or states amount to as much as $400, the Treasury Department at Washington will credit the federal tax with $400 and collect the remaining $100 only. If, however, the taxes paid to the state amount to less than $400, the federal tax will be credited only with the amount paid and the balance will be collected by the Treasury.

Since this act went into effect, most of the states have revised their laws by adding an estate tax under which the total amount of the taxes to be paid to the state on estates subject to the federal estate tax is a figure which is 80 per cent of the tax computed by the Federal Government.

At least one of these states has also provided that if the 80 per cent credit provision of the federal statute should be declared void, its inheritance tax law will thereby become void from its enactment and that the taxes will be refunded. However, the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the State of Florida, Complainant v. Mellon, leads one to believe that if the constitutionality of the 80 per cent provision is ever questioned, this, the highest court of the land, will uphold it.

Paying Federal Estate Tax

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A Saturday Page

The Large Bowl, Courtesy Mr. Ernest R. Cooper; Flower Pot and Oval Tray, Courtesy The Queen Anne Cottage; All Others Courtesy Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Tôle ware, made between 1700 and 1820, assumed many shapes, only a few of them being suggested by the pieces shown here. It is likely that all were made in England except the flowerpot, one of a pair, which seems to be of French origin. If any were made in America, they would be those most heavily decorated—such as the document boxes, the pot and cream pitcher, all of tin and boldly marked in strong colors. Contrasting with these, one notices the shapely and finely painted early bowl of heavy sheet iron, with Montieth type of rim; also the skillful work on the cream surface of the flowerpot

Tôle Ware of Three Countries

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

THE questions that have followed the mention of tôle ware on this page last week indicate that the term is not a familiar one, although the material itself is rather common under various other names. Some well-informed collecters speak of it as "painted (or decorated) tin ware," which is a good English expression that anybody can understand, whether or not they are antiquarians.

There is so much of it, of American origin, to be seen in old homes and in dealers' shops, that it is natural to pass it by with little thought of the relation it holds to the very fine tôle ware that came from England between 1750 and 1825. Common lard oil lamps, lanterns, canisters, small covered boxes, pitchers, and what not, coated with a thin wash of dark brown varnish and looking very frail and cheap, really belong to the same family as the richly decorated, japanned, sheet-iron serving trays from England, that are far less common, but are remembered even more clearly and pleasantly. To get a little acquaintance with the start and progress of this branch of industry, may add to the attractions of the decorated sheet metal ware that is seen in one place and another.

Concerning the Word "Tôle"

"Painted tin ware" is usually a correct description of these articles, for sheet-iron coated with tin is the commonest material of which the class of things pictured above were made. But many large pieces are of sheet iron much heavier than that which is coated to become what we know as household tinware. That may be the very good reason why the term "tôle" has come to be used by English and American collectors.

"Tôle" is the French word for sheet iron. In that country things of the sort we are considering now are known as "tôle peinte," which means "painted sheet iron." It is customary, among those who refer often to this class of antiques, to shorten the French term expression to a single word, so "tôle," or "tôle ware," has come to be a familiar and accepted designation, in the trade and among collectors. As such it will be used here, although it is not to be found in best known English or American dictionaries.

Made Since Queen Anne's Time

Since many kinds of useful articles, as well as some that were made only for decoration, have been produced in this manner since the early 1700's, it follows that the shapes in which it appears are very many. Its manufacturers had to fall in with the fashions as they came along, so the ware may be met in the gently flowing lines of the 1720's, in the heavy bulks of early Georgian art, in the rococo and Chinese manners of Chippendale's heyday; in the chaste and classic standards of Adam.

With the exception of serving trays of endless sizes and shapes, America has not, until recent years, seen very much of the fine tôle ware of England and France, which were the chief producers of the varieties that interest people most. In the past 20 years much has been imported from both countries, for it was worked into a great many smaller decorative things that help to give an interior the appearance of a comfortable, well outfitted home. Only a few typical things are shown here, some familiar because common in ancestors' homes, others strange to our eyes and possibly rare to anyone.

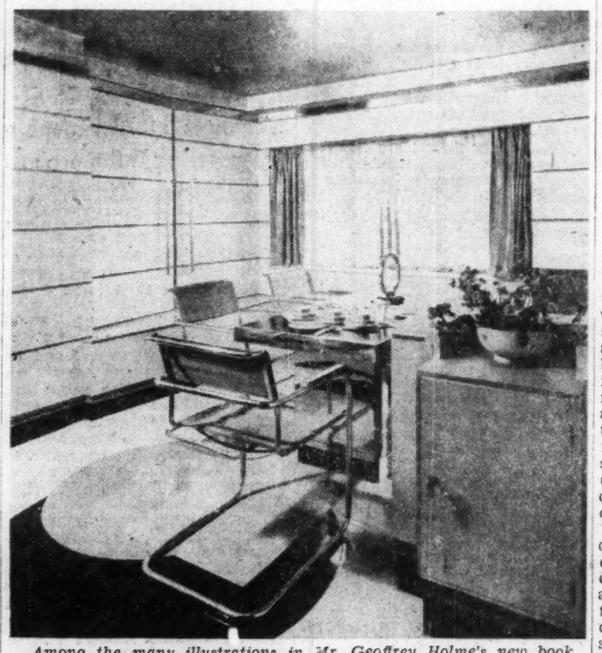
First Produced in Wales

It was in the coal-mining regions of Wales that tôle ware seems to have been first made, just after 1680. A chemist named Allgood, engaged by mine owners to contrive uses for mine waste, found that from it could be produced a heat-resisting and waterproof coating for metal. Soon Allgood set up in the town of Pontypool a plant for utilizing the discovery. He engaged skillful decorators who copied or adapted designs found on Chinese lacquered objects, then fashionable but expensive. Allgood's product, being similar in appearance, far more durable, and much cheaper, gained quick popularity and the wares of Pontypool came to be known throughout Europe. Those of Usk, where a branch of the same family set established a rival business, were later equally esteemed. As both material and methods were available to all, it was not many years before tôle ware was being made in the factories of Birmingham and other cities of England, and the method adopted in several European countries, especially in France.

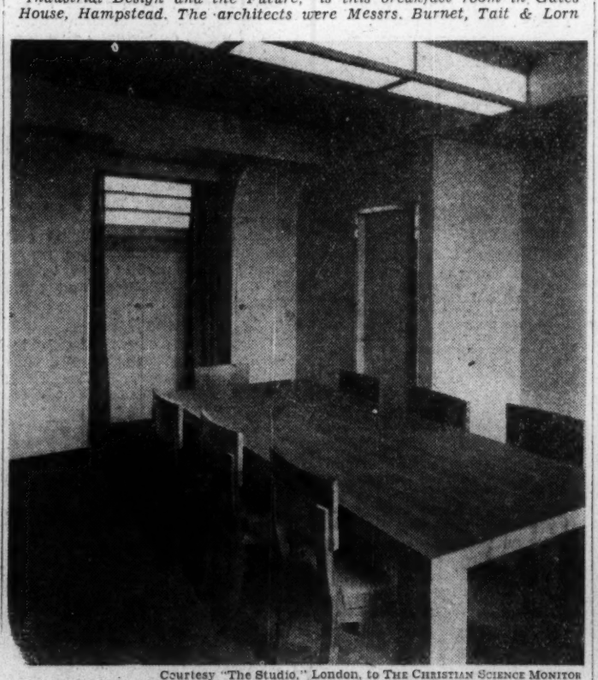
The rapid and wide spread of the vogue for painted tôle was due to its being a low priced, durable, and artistic substitute for the Oriental papier-mâché, then so much in fashion. Trays, small boxes and numerous domestic articles in this material began to be imported from China in the late 1600's, meeting with great favor among people of wealth. It was not until the 1770's that similar substance was developed in England, leaving a long interval in which tôle ware technique evolved considerable refinement in its construction and decoration. Another of its merits was the advantage of a strong metal base, which could be adequate for a desired use, whatever the needs. So we see large trays and little tea-caddies, candlesticks and plate warmers, coasters and flower pots, as a few of the extremes of size.

Similar methods of using sheet-iron and tin were practiced in America, but the best so far seen seems crude and provincial when compared with English and French outputs. The examples shown above are a fair choice from American and other sources, the decorations of the colonists' work showing Pennsylvanian character.

Tôle ware, then, has perhaps as many variations in use, form and desirability as has glass or china or pewter, not to mention other lines of collectors' activities. There are "museum pieces" and there is utter trash, that not even excessive sentiment will accept. The serving tray, often around 150 years old, is the object seen most often in shops and homes, frequently bearing artistic decorations and basically of sturdy metal. Other trays, probably of much later date, may be flimsy under the hand and stenciled cheaply. Still it is all tôle ware, essentially, sturdy or flimsy; crude or refined.



Among the many illustrations in Mr. Geoffrey Holme's new book, "Industrial Design and the Future," is this breakfast room in Gates House, Hampstead. The architects were Messrs. Burnet, Tait & Lorn



Courtesy "The Studio," London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Another example of contemporary design, this from the business world, is taken from Mr. Geoffrey Holme's book. It is the conference room of of Messrs. W. S. Crawford, Ltd.; Mr. Frederick Etchells, architect

Taste, Design, and Industry

By Frank Rutter

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

ALL the world over, it is being increasingly recognized that the artist-designer has an important contribution to make to the well-being of contemporary industry and commerce. Under the stress of severe international competition, business men have learned that it is not enough for articles to be well made of good material. They must also be attractive in appearance, if they are to gain a wide acceptance in the world's markets. This desirable and now essential quality can only be obtained by the co-operation of the artist in the work of production and distribution.

Mr. Geoffrey Holme, the editor of The Studio (London), has recently conducted a world-wide inquiry into the ways in which the artist-designer can help manufacturers and distributers. He has sent out a questionnaire to representative industrialists, merchants, agents, designers and technical teachers, in a number of different countries. The replies he has received, together with his own views on the subject and a wealth of appropriate illustrations, have now been collected and presented to us in a handsome book, "Industrial Design and the Future," published by The Studio, London, at 15s.

One of the most encouraging features of this inquiry is the common agreement on main principles and on the need for the coöperation of the artist. Naturally, there is a considerable difference of opinion about details when it comes to discussing ways and means. There is practical unanimity in the replies to the first question, for hardly anybody dissents from the view that the first thing that industry wants from the artist is good design.

But what constitutes good design? This question is by no means so easy to answer, but the general tendency is to regard "Expression of Fitness to Purpose" as the best guiding principle in design at present known. Common sense demands that we should not accept functionalism as inevitably resulting in beauty, since obviously it does not in all cases. But so long as we remember that the best generation is never completely infallible, then we may agree that the expression of fitness to purpose is an idea that usually works out pretty well in practice.

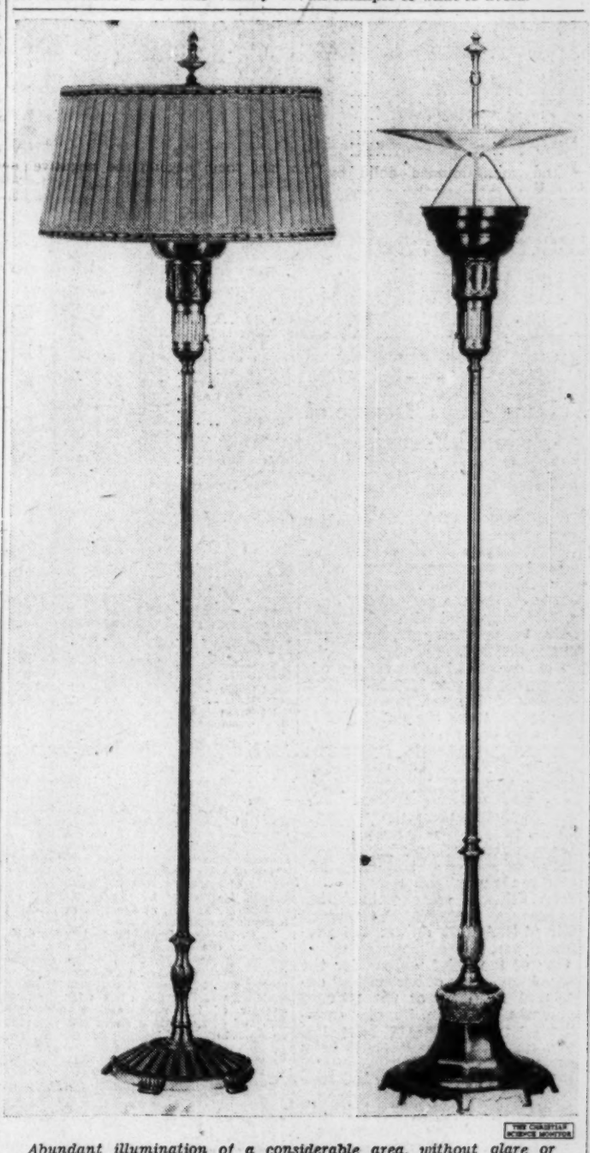
A much more difficult problem to solve is how the popular taste can be improved. Mr. Josiah Wedgwood utters a truism when he says, "If designers designed nothing but good designs, manufacturers would only make good designs, retailers could display nothing else, and the public could only buy good designs." But he is careful to add, "The exact converse holds good also." And it is very important that this should not be forgotten.

Mr. John L. Beddington, publicity manager of Shell-Mex & B. P. Ltd., is exceedingly optimistic, boldly declaring that "popular taste will already absorb the best of anything." That may be true enough, but common experience teaches us that it is equally true that popular taste will also absorb the worst.

The other side of the question is revealed by the American architect Mr. Frank Lloyd Wright, when he bluntly states: "Popular taste is fashion only for a day. It has nothing to do with 'good design.' Good design is for always. Good design is organic design."

After reading some two dozen replies on this point, most people will agree that Mr. Holme gives us the gist of the matter in his summing up, "Evidently the best form of education will consist in the greater production of well-designed articles."

With this we can all agree, and also with Mr. Wedgwood's plea that all schools should give more importance to the development of artistic appreciation. It is equally obvious that intelligent lectures and well-planned exhibitions must also help in this direction, and to this may be added the services rendered by well illustrated books on the subject, such as this volume by Mr. Geoffrey Holme. His carefully chosen illustrations show examples of artistic excellence in a wide variety of objects of domestic and general utility. Now and again with a pointed comment he puts before us an example of what to avoid.



Abundant illumination of a considerable area, without glare or excessive sharpness at any point, was the objective of the designers of this floor lamp. At the left it is shown with its shade, which is removed in the right-hand view. Light from a concealed bulb is diffused by the aluminum disk above

More Effective Floor Lamps

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

WHAT many have been trying to achieve for years—to produce a lamp which illumines a whole room uniformly without sending a glaring shaft into someone's eyes—was illustrated for the first time at an educational exhibit held here recently.

All of the penetrating circles of light, thrown on ceiling and floor, have been eliminated in the new type of lamp which is the result of much experimentation by the General Electric Company which sponsored the exhibit. Bulbs are entirely out of sight, incased in a large, cup-shaped, opal glass, which eliminates spots and glares.

Improvements on the reflector-type floor lamp, which has been sending floods of light to the ceiling attempting to light up the whole room, are incorporated in the new type of illumination, the designer explained. In the latest perfected design an aluminum plate is inserted within the shade and directly above the bulb. The aluminum catches the rays which otherwise would go to the ceiling, and sends them downward.

The family can even figure out now, through a new instrument called a "sight meter," just how far away to place the floor lamp for different needs—just how low to swing it over the easy chair for a person who may be reading large print, or for another who is darning black socks with black thread. The meter, which is about the size of a telephone dial, registers its findings through a needle pointing to numbers.

"Adequate illumination and more utility is being demanded of lamps by home makers," several manufacturers agreed. Yet in every home, it was said, there are still lamps kept there mainly for their beauty and their decorative effects, even if they are not quite wholly suitable for desired lighting.

As a buyer of domestic electric current, one hopes that this device will avoid some of the present apparent waste, for we now use strong light bulbs and then wall in most of the light with a thick shade.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Creeps Along in Very Inactive Trading Today

Commodity and Money Markets

Little Activity And Few Changes In Market Prices

Merchandising Stocks Are Conspicuous In Dull Trading

By Forrest Price

Another slow market.

And a somewhat irregular one.

Total transfers amounted to only 250,000 shares.

Price changes for most part were confined to the fractions.

The standard issues stayed in the background. Some were fractionally higher, but the general trend was difficult to determine.

Some of the merchandising stocks came forward again. McCrory Stores preferred advanced well over 2 points. The common also was higher. National Department Stores common and preferred were active and higher, the preferred advancing more than 2 points.

As on other dull occasions some of the inconspicuous specialties made their appearance. Colgate, Standard Oil Exports preferred, Liquid Carbonic, Wilcox-Rich Corp. A, Air Reduction and Brooklyn Manhattan showed advances of a point to nearly 2 points.

An advance of nearly a point put Wilson preferred on a new high level for the year.

There were some moderate declines here and there. The close was barely steady.

Following the example of stocks, bonds gradually moved slowly and within a narrow groove. Most of the U. S. Governments were a shade higher. A few corporate issues were up.

Among the commodities both wheat and corn were heavy. Cotton ruled steady.

The Government seems to be paying less attention to the subject of dollar devaluation and monetary manipulation as a means for ending the depression, and looking more to business activity to speed recovery.

That is the most fundamental development and the most encouraging one the business world has experienced since the present Administration came into power.

And it is probably responsible for the Dun & Bradstreet statement: "The most vigorous forward step of the fall season was recorded this week in general trade movements."

Although uncertainties are still to be removed, it is believed that henceforth there will be fewer sporadic ups and downs, but a steady forward movement that will spread out and cover every line of trade.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—The stock market merely went through the motions today without getting anywhere or doing anything in particular. It was one of the dullest sessions in several weeks, transfers approximating only 250,000 shares. Numerous issues were unchanged and the close was barely steady.

News that might have enlivened stocks was scarce, and the majority of traders showed no disposition to relinquish their comfortable seats on the sidelines.

An excuse for the dullness, advanced by some observers, was the speech to be delivered before the American Bankers' Association next Wednesday by President Roosevelt. What the Chief Executive will tell the financial leaders regarding the future course of the New Deal was a matter of wide conjecture in Wall Street.

Merchandising Shares

With inflation sentiment virtually extinct, proponents of expanded market activity were basing their hopes on the probability of greater coöperation between "big business" and the Administration.

Some of the merchandising shares were in fair demand. National Stores 1st preferred got up 3 points and McCrory preferred was 2 higher at a new 1934 peak. The McCrory common stocks were slightly improved.

Most of the rails, including Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific and Pennsylvania were a little better than even during most of the brief proceedings. Such issues as American Telephone, U. S. Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Consolidated Gas, Smelting, du Pont, American Can, Standard Oil of New Jersey, U. S. National Distilles, U. S. Industrial Alcohol and many others recorded only small variations.

Bonds Dull

The bond market remained in a narrow trading area today with transfers running to small totals in most classifications.

Minor gains were the rule in the Treasury division of the United States Government list, and corporate issues were minus a definite trend. Price movements were unimportant in all groups.

Treasury 3¼s edged up 5-32ds of a point to 101.7, and the 3¾s of 1946-56 were 6-32ds higher at 105.27. There were a few more gains ranging from 1-32d to 3-32ds, but Home Owners Loan 2¾s and 2s were a shade lower. The 4s were 2-32ds higher at 98.5.

Corporate issues making modest gains included Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Chile Copper 5s, International Telephone 5s, New York Central 5s, Northern Pacific 4s and Pacific Gas & Electric 5s.

A half point loss carried American Smelting 5s to 105 and on smaller declines Erie 5s sold at 67¼, Missouri Pacific 5s, 1977 (F) at 25¼, Detroit Edison 4½s at 105¼, Southern Railway 4s at 58½ and Standard Oil of New York 4½s at 104.

Small dealings in foreign obligations produced few important price swings. Australian, Austrian, Canadian and Italian loans were a little improved. French 7½s, and German 5½s were easier.

Bankers Acceptances

NEW YORK, Oct. 20— Bankers acceptances outstanding at the end of September totaled $326,220,226, an increase of $18,417,668 over the amount outstanding at the end of August but $175,728,296 under the figure of a year ago, according to the American Acceptance Council. The increase was said to be due to seasonal requirements of staple crops.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Oct. 20	Oct. 19
110	89	7	Abraham & S pf	10	109	109	109	109
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	500	7	7	7	7
34⅞	16	2	Adams Millis	100	29½	29½	29½	30
17⅝	3½	..	Advance Rumely	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
9¾	4¼	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
106¼	91¾	3	Air Reduction	800	105½	104¾	104¾	104
23⅞	16⅝	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	700	18½	18¼	18½	18¾
5¼	1½	..	Alleghany Corp	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
23½	15	.15b	Alleghany Steel	200	18	18	18	18
160¾	118⅝	6	Allied Chem	300	130	130	130	130½
23¾	10⅝	..	Allis Chalmers	300	13½	13	13½	13⅝
7¾	2⅝	..	Amal Leather	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
43½	25¼	2	Am Ag Ch Del	100	43	43	43	43¼
28¼	11½	..	Am Bank Note	200	12½	12½	12¼	13
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	100	42½	42½	42½	42
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	300	102¾	102¾	102¾	103
56½	32½	..	Am Car & F pf	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	34½
40	20½	..	Am Chain pf	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	22¾
13¾	4½	..	Am & For Pow	400	6	6	6	6⅛
17½	6¼	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	8	8	8	8
10	3¼	..	Am Ice	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
11	4¾	..	Am International	300	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½
33¾	14½	..	Am Locomotive	300	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅜
74⅝	33½	..	Am Loco pf	100	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
27⅝	14½	..	Am Metal	100	15	15	15	14⅞
12¼	3¾	..	Am Power & Lt	400	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
26½	10¼	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	100	12	12	12	12
17⅝	10	..	Am Radiator	1100	13½	13¼	13¼	13⅜
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	800	18	17¾	17¾	17⅞
7⅝	2¼	..	Am Seating	100	3	3	3	3⅛
2⅜	5	..	Am Ship & Com	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
30	17⅛	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	19	19	19	..
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	600	38⅞	38⅜	38⅝	38½
26½	16⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	200	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜
44¼	37	2	Am Stores	100	41⅜	41⅜	41⅝	42
72	46	2	Am Sug Ref	400	59	59	59	58½
121¾	103⅛	2.80	Am Sug Ref pf	100	119½	119½	119½	..
125¼	108¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	2500	111¼	110¾	111	110¾
13	3	.h	Am Type Fndrs	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
27⅜	14¼	1	Am Wat W & E	300	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
17⅛	..	..	Am Woolen	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
17¾	10	..	Anaconda Cop	800	11	10⅞	11	11
36	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	200	34⅞	34¾	34¾	34⅞
96⅜	76⅛	7	Armour Del pf	200	97¼	97	97¼	96½
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill	9200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
67	46¼	6	Armour Ill pf n	1000	66¾	66	66	66¼
73⅜	45⅛	2	Atchison T&SF	400	53	52¾	53	52¾
54¼	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	300	30¼	30¼	30¼	30½
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	600	23¼	23	23⅛	32¾
57⅜	16½	..	Auburn Auto	1000	27¾	27⅜	27⅜	28
			—B—					
16	6½	..	Baldwin Loco	200	8⅛	8	8	8
34½	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	400	15⅜	15¼	15¼	15¼
37⅜	16⅜	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	18
111	95½	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	106	106	106	106
10	5⅜	..	Barnsdall A	800	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
19¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	100	17	17	17	17
23⅞	12	..	Bendix Aviation	300	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
19⅛	12½	1⅛	Beneficial Ind Ln	600	15¼	15	15¼	15
39⅜	26	1½	Best & Co	300	35⅜	35	35⅜	35
49½	35¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	800	28¼	27¾	28	28⅛
82	58	1¾	Beth Steel pf	100	61	61	61	..
16¼	6	..	Blaw Knox	300	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¾
10¼	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	300	8	7¾	8	7¾
68¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	900	51¾	51	51¼	52
28¼	10¾	1.60	Borden	700	26	25⅜	25⅞	26
28⅝	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	600	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	23¾
10¾	12	.75b	Briggs Mfg	1400	17¾	17½	17⅝	17⅝
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	1100	40¾	40	40½	39¾
97	82½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	90	90	90	90
8⅜	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	800	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
15½	8⅞	..	Bullard	100	8½	8½	8½	8
19⅜	10½	.40f	Burroughs Add	300	14¼	14	14½	14
			—C—					
44⅜	18⅜	1½	Calif Packing	100	37½	37½	37½	37½
1¾	½	..	Callahan Z & L	200	¾	¾	¾	..
8¾	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	3½	3	3½	3½
29	12½	1	Canada Dry	400	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅝
18¼	11¼	..	Canadian Pacific	800	12¾	12¾	12¾	13½
86⅜	35	..	Case Thresh	900	48	48	47½	48
35⅜	23	1	Caterpillar Trac	200	27½	27½	27½	27½
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	1900	26	25¼	26	25⅝
32⅜	23⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	200	24	24	24	..
43⅛	30¼	..	Cerro de Pasco	300	38¼	38¼	38¼	38
7⅞	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	100	39¼	38½	39¼	39
48⅜	39½	2.80	Chic & Ohio	100	43½	43½	43½	43½
8⅜	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
13¼	3¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	6	6	6	5
15	4½	..	Chi & N'western	100	6	6	6	..
28	8¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	300	10¾	10¾	10¾	11⅜
9⅜	3¼	.h	Chi Rl&P 7%	200	4¼	4	4¼	..
17⅜	10	..	Chile Copper	10	14½	14½	14½	..
60⅝	29¼	.1f	Chrysler	5800	36¼	35⅝	36¼	36½
2⅛	½	..	City Stores	2200	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores vte	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
21¾	8¾	.80b	Clark Equipment	400	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	16⅝
18⅛	9¾	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	500	15½	15	15	15
95	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	93	93	93	91½
9	5	..	Colonial Bea Oil	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
33¼	15	..	Colo & So 1pf	10	15½	15½	15½	..
19¼	6⅞	..	Columbia Gas	1800	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜
39⅝	21½	.1f	Columbia Pic vte	300	37¾	37¼	37⅜	37¼
77½	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	300	68¼	68	68	68⅝
38½	23¾	1	Comm Credit	400	28½	28½	28¼	28
61	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	200	49½	49½	49¼	49¼
36⅜	15¾	.80	Comm Solvents	900	20	19¾	20	20
3¾	1½	..	Comwlth & So	1800	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	100	33	33	33	..
17½	10⅝	1½	Consol Film I pf	100	15	15	15	15
47⅝	25	2	Consol Gas	2200	27	26¾	27	26¾
95	82	5	Consol Gas pf	100	88½	88½	88½	89
14¼	7¼	.42b	Consol Oil	1400	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
2¼	½	..	Consol Textile	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
13¾	6⅛	..	Container A	200	9	8¾	8¾	9
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	200	3½	3½	3½	..
3⅜	1¾	..	Cont Baking B	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
88¼	69½	3	Cont Can	100	86¾	86¾	86¾	87
			Cont Insurance	400	29½	29½	29½	29½
			Cont Motors	900	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
			Cont Oil	1700	16¾	16⅝	16¾	16½
			Corn Exchange	80	44¾	44½	44¾	44½
			Corn Products	400	65¾	64¾	65⅝	64¾
			Corn Prod pf	200	142¾	142¾	142¾	..
			Colty	300	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
			Cream of Wheat	100	32½	33½	32½	32¾
			Crown Cork & S	100	22	22	22	21½
			Cuban Am Sug	600	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
			Cuban Am S pf	140	50¾	50	50½	50
			Curtiss-Wright	1100	2¾	2½	2¾	2½
			Curtiss-Wright A	800	7⅛	7	7⅛	7
			—D—					
			Deere & Co	1200	20½	20¼	20½	20¼
			Deere & Co pf	800	15½	15	15	14⅞
			Del & Hudson	100	40½	40¼	40½	40½
			Det & Mack pf	10	10	10	10	..
			Diamond M pf	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	..
			Dome Mines	500	41¾	41¼	41¼	41¾
			Douglas A	800	16¾	15⅝	16¼	15½
			Duplan Silk pf	10	102	102	102	102
			du Pont de Nem	1300	93¼	92½	93	93¼
			du Pont deb	100	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
			—E—					
			Eastman Kodak	1100	104½	103	103	104
			Elec Auto-Lite	2800	24½	24¼	24½	24⅜
			Elec Auto-L pf	10	99	99	99	98½
			Elec Boat	100	4	4	4	..
			Elec & Mus Ind	800	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	7½
			Elec Pow & Lt	200	4	3⅞	4	4
			Elec Pow & L pf	100	9½	9¼	9½	..
			Elec Sto Battery	400	43½	43½	42½	42¼
			Elk Horn Coal	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
			Elk Horn Coal pf	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
			Engineers P & pf	100	16	16	16	..
			Engineers PS ww	100	18	18	18	..
			Eureka Vacuum	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
			Evans Products	600	16¾	16½	16½	16½
			—F—					
			Fairbanks Co	170	1½	1¾	1½	1½
			Fairbanks Morse	200	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
			Fairbanks M pf	60	48	47¾	48	..
			Fidelity Phe F In	200	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
			Filene's pf	10	105½	105½	105½	..
			Firestone T&R	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	13¾
			Foster-Wheeler	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	..
			Fox Film A	300	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
			Freeport Texas	400	27	26¾	26¾	27¼
			—G—					
			Gamewell	100	10¼	10	10	..
			Gen Am Inv	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
			Gen Asphalt	200	17	17	17	17
			Gen Baking	300	8	8	8	8
			Gen Cable	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
			Gen Electric	2800	18⅝	18¼	18½	18½
			Gen Elec Bp	400	12½	12⅜	12½	12⅝
			Gen Foods	300	30¾	30¼	30¾	30¾
			Gen G & E cv pf	100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	..
			Gen Ital Edison	200	60½	60½	60¼	60¾
			Gen Mills	100	57⅞	58¾	58¾	58½
			Gen Motors	4800	30	29½	30	29⅞
			Gen Out Ad A	100	10	10	10	..
			Gen Print Ink	200	19¾	19¼	19¾	19
			Gen Print Ink pf	10	86½	86½	86½	87
			Gen Ry Signal	100	26	26	26	26
			Gen Rlty pf ww	100	12	12	12	11¾
			Gen Refractories	200	13	13	13	..
			Gillette Saf Raz	600	13	12⅝	13¼	13
			Gillette S R pf	6600	64	64	64	64
			Gimbel Bros	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
			Glidden	400	23	22¾	23	23
			Gobel (Adolf)	200	5	5	5	5⅛
			Gold Dust	910	17½	17½	17½	17½
			Gold Dust pf	100	114	114	114	..
			Goodrich	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
			Goodrich pf	100	37	37	37	38
			Goodyear	800	31⅜	31¼	31½	31½
			Gotham Silk Hose	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
			Graham Paige	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
			Grand Union	100	5½	5¼	5½	5½
			Great Nor pf	400	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
			Great Nor Ore	100	11¼	11¼	11½	11½
			Great West Sug	400	28	27⅞	28	28
			Guatanamo Sug	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
			—H—					
			Hahn Dept Sto	400	6	5¾	6	5¾
			Hahn D S pf	100	41	41	41	..
			Hall Printing	200	7½	7½	7½	7¾
			Hat Corp of Am	100	4½	4½	4½	..
			Hayes Body	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
			Hazel Atlas	200	83	83	83	83½
			Herculeyes	100	8	8	8	..
			Holland Furnace	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
			Houdaille Her B	100	4½	4¼	4½	4¼
			Hudson Motor	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
			Hupp Motors	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
			—I—					
			Indus Rayon	200	26¾	26¾	26¾	26½
			Inland Steel	100	38½	38½	38½	38⅝
			Inspiration Cop	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
			Insuranshare Md	300	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
			Interboro Rap T	100	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	15
			Int Agr Corp	200	4½	4¼	4½	4¼
			Int Agr ppf	200	28¾	28	28½	27½
			Int Business M	400	140½	140½	140½	140
			Int Cement	100	23	23	23	23
			Int Harvester	300	34½	33¾	34¼	34¼
			Int Hydroelec	400	3¼	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜
			Int Nickel	1000	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
			Int Nickel pf	200	126¾	126¾	126¾	..
			Int Pap&P pf	200	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10¾
			Int Shoe	300	42	42	42	..
			Int Silver pf	30	73	72	73	72
			Int Tel & Tel	1000	9¾	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
			Interstate Dept S	100	12	12	12	11⅞
			—J—					
			Johns Manville	400	47½	47⅛	47⅜	47⅛
			Jones & L'lin pf	10	48½	48½	48½	48
			—K—					
			Kaufmann D St	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
			Kelly-Springfield	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
			Kelvinator Corp	600	18½	18	18½	18⅛
			Kennecott Corp	900	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	17⅝
			Kinney pf	100	22	22	22	..
			Kresge	200	18½	18½	18½	18½
			Kroger Groc & B	200	29½	29¼	29¼	29½
			—L—					
			Lane Bryant	200	10½	10	10	..
			Lee Rubber	100	9½	9½	9½	..
			Lehigh Port Cem	200	13½	13½	13½	14
			Libby-Owens-F	1000	28¾	28¾	28¾	28
			Lily Tulip Cup	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	..
			Liquid Carbonic	100	21	21	21	20
			Loew's Inc	1500	30½	30½	30½	30¾
			Louisville G&E A	100	14	14	14	14
			—M—					
			Macy (RH) & Co	100	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
			Man Elv mg	800	28¾	28	28	28
			Marine Mid	200	6	6	6	8⅞
			Mathieson Alkali	600	28	28½	28	28
			May Dept Stores	100	41	41	41	40¾
			McCall Corp	100	29	29	29	29
			McCrory Stores	5800	8¾	8¾	8½	8¼
			McCrory B	2700	8	8⅜	8¾	8⅜
			McCrory pf	1800	42½	41	41½	40
			McIntyre Porcu	200	45	45	45	45½
			McLellan Stores	1800	10½	10	10	10⅜
			Mesta Mach	400	29¼	29½	29½	29
			Miami Cop	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
			Mid SP & SSM	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
			Mo Kan & Tex	800	6¼	6	6¼	6½
			Mo K&T pf	400	15½	15½	15½	..
			Mo Pacific pf	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
			Mohawk Carpet	300	15	15	15	..
			Montgom Ward	4500	28½	28¼	28¼	28⅜
			Mother Lode	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
			Mullins pf	80	25	25	25	..
			Murray Body	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
			—N—					
			Nash Motors	800	14¾	14¾	14½	14½
			Nat Bel H pf	500	7¼	6¾	7¼	6½
			Nat Biscuit	800	29½	29½	29½	29¾
			Nat Cash Reg	400	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
			Nat Dairy Prod	1300	16¼	16⅛	16⅜	16¾
			Nat Dept Stores	6900	1	1	1	1
			Nat Lead pf B	1350	20⅜	17¾	20⅞	17½
			Nat Lead pf B	40	112	110½	110½	..
			Nat Pow & Lt	200	8	8	8	8
			Nat Pow & Lt pf	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
			Nat Steel	100	36¾	36¾	36¾	36½
			Nat Tea	100	11	11	11	..
			Neisner Bros	200	22	21¾	22	..
			NJ Newberry	300	39½	38¾	38	..
			Newport Indus	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
			NY Air Brake	800	21¾	20¾	21¾	21
			NY Central	1300	21¾	21¼	21¾	21½
			NY NH & H	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
			NY NH & H pf	200	16	16	16	16¼
			Norfolk & West	340	169	168½	169	169
			North Amerioan	1200	13½	13½	13¾	13⅝
			No Am Aviation	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
			Northern Pacific	900	20¾	20	20	20½
			—O—					
			Ohio Oil	700	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
			Otis Elevator	700	14	14	14	14¼
			Otis Elev pf	10	99¾	99¾	99¾	..
			Otis Steel	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
			Otis Steel ppf	200	16½	16¼	16½	..
			Outlet Co	10	33	33	33	..
			Owens Ill Glass	200	78½	78½	78½	78½
			—P—					
			Pacific Gas&El	600	15	14⅞	15	14¾
			Pacific Lighting	200	23½	23¼	23½	23¼
			Packard Motor	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
			Pan Amri Pub stfs	1000	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
			Park Utah	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
			Pathe Exchange	100	1½	1½	1½	1¾
			Pathe Exch A	100	13½	13½	13½	..
			Peerless Motor	200	1½	1½	1½	..
			Penick & Ford	400	52½	52½	52¾	52¾
			Penn Dixie Cem	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
			Penney (JC)	1100	65¾	65¼	65¼	64¾
			Pennsylvania RR	500	23½	23½	23¾	23¾
			Phelps Dodge	500	14	13¾	14	13⅞
			Phillips Jones	100	8	8	8	4⅛
			Phillips Pet	600	13¾	13¼	13¾	13½
			Pierce-Arrow	200	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	2
			Pierce Oil	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
			Pitts Screw&Bolt	100	6	6	6	5⅞
			Poor & Co B	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
			Procter & Gam	300	39¾	39½	39¾	39½
			Public Service	200	31½	31	31	31¼
			Pub Serv 7%	100	98	98	98	..
			Pullman	400	40	39¾	40	39¾
			Pure Oil	100	6½	6½	6½	6⅝

Commerce and Finance

Spending Heaviest Since 1931, Says Mercantile Review

Business and Industry

Banking, Credit And Money Issues Become Dominant

Whole World Watches American Handling of Monetary Problems

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 — Credit and banking problems are once more forcing themselves to the front as dominant issues not only in national but in international policies.

The Roosevelt Administration is launching a vigorous offensive against immediate cash payment of the soldiers' bonus, as a threat to American credit, in an attempt to forestall forthcoming bonus indorsement by the American Legion Miami convention.

In Brussels, representatives of Europe's seven gold countries meet today in the second "Defence Conference" to attempt to formulate trade agreements which will keep Belgium on the gold standard; while on the markets of the world the currencies of the affected countries tremble with speculative interest.

Overnight, in Japan, the yen (long off gold) sinks to a new 1934 level, largely due to the effect on the Orient of the silver manipulation of the American Treasury in raising silver prices. In turn this Far Eastern development starts another row of financial ninepins falling, since the drop in the yen and in Chinese currency threatens to disturb British exports by a brand new period of Oriental under-cutting.

As though recognizing the haphazard interconnection of some of these random national actions, the American Department of Agriculture prepares to submit to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome on Monday a proposal for teamwork in redrafting international monetary and trade policies.

And in the shadow of these extraordinarily diverse international and domestic problems affecting gold, credit, prices, silver and banking the sixtieth annual convention of the American Bankers' Association meets next week in the capital to discuss all these and other subjects and hear President Roosevelt discussing vital monetary problems.

Of World Significance

Though primarily of domestic concern, the fact that America has definitely stabilized its tottering banking structure has specific international significance, like every other one of the diverse business incidents on the World horizon. With depositors' money now safe, and a declaration this morning by Mr. Leo T. Crowley, head of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, that "Our banking structure today, including the state system, is in a stronger position than it ever has been before," the President is able to push other phases of monetary policy. These look to a gradual rise in prices, with rigid safeguards to control inflation.

With international eyes now on the Brussels conference, and Japan's currency affairs, the whole world is equally dependent on a wise handling of America's present banking problems to prevent further handicaps to international recovery. That this problem is a very real and specific one, comprising the bottling up and safe handling of incalculable forces of credit, the assembling bankers are the first to admit.

Vast Funds Are Idle

Looked at from the world viewpoint, the American banking situation is something like this: American banks have been made safe for depositors for the first time almost in history, but along with this has come a flow of $4,500,000,000 of new deposits in one year, to the nation's banks from investors. These vastly increased banking funds are momentarily lying idle and unused. They have within them the potentialities of terrific credit expansion.

The bankers' association organ, Banking, describes the picture graphically as that "of a sleeping giant: an expression of tremendous, all but uncontrollable, strength unused." What will happen when this giant wakes? Deposits in banks today are 54 per cent liquid, an extraordinary amount. In the face of this Mr. Crowley, whose business it is to insure the money of 99 per cent of the deposits of America, is already getting ready to ask new legal safeguards for banks' stability and new guarantees for deposited funds prior to the inevitable revival of normal borrowing.

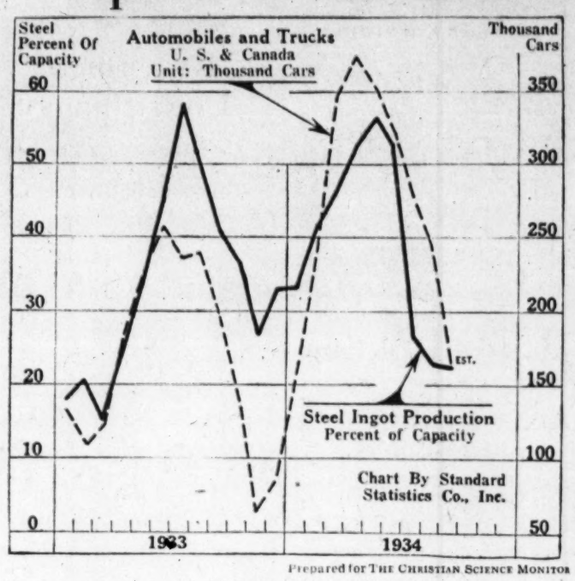
In 13 years, 1920-1933 inclusive, approximately half of the original 30,000 banks in America shut down—for good. The banking "giant" lost half his numerical strength. With $800,000,000 RFC loans the Government has since 1933 bolstered the capital resources of the bank survivors that are left.

Bank confidence in America has been restored. Depositors' funds now glut the banks. The funds are idle, and the giant sleeps. The aim of the Administration is to control the giant when he wakes, and the outcome of the task is of world interest.

The Government will resist efforts to set up a new central bank or monetary authority at the next session of Congress, it is known here, and will rely on alterations in the Federal Reserve System itself to give any increase in recently unified control of credit and currency, which may be deemed necessary.

For a month it has been understood the President might ask power to name the governors of the Reserve banks; and to set up a new committee, answerable to the Reserve Board, to manipulate credit through open market purchase and sale of government bonds. Open market operations of this nature are part of the machinery by which the Government, both in the Hoover and Roosevelt Administrations, has sought to control prices and flatten out the business cycle.

Auto Industry's Needs Bright Spot in the Steel Situation



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Motor Manufacturers Will Take About 20 P. C. of Finished Steel Output in 1934 Against 19 P. C. Last Year—Building and Railroad Demand Off

One of the few bright spots in the steel situation appears to be the approach of the season of change over to 1935 automobile production. The automobile manufacturers with take about 20 per cent of total finished steel output this year, compared with 19 per cent last year and only a little more than 10 per cent in the three years ended with 1924, and they must have steel.

Demand for building and railroad steel not only can be better postponed, but its importance is decidedly reduced.

Each will account for only about 10 per cent of output this year, compared with averages of nearly 18 per cent and 21 per cent in the 10 years ended with 1932.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By **H. V. Hodson**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

If one turns a complete somersault one lands on one's feet again. That, of course, is no sound argument for turning somersaults, though some of our statesmen would apparently have us think so; but it does help to explain much that would otherwise be baffling in contemporary economic life.

The Gold Bloc Again

For instance, one result of a weakness of sterling against gold currencies may be a weakness of gold currencies against sterling. The lower the pound falls, the greater is the threat to the stability of the franc, the belga and the guilder, and the more likely therefore are bear raids to be made on those currencies. This is what has been happening recently to the Belgian exchange, precisely as it happened to the Dutch exchange last year during the World Economic Conference. The reaction has likewise been the same as then. The gold bloc went into a huddle. This time their avowed strategy is not only to reaffirm their almost religious adherence to present gold ratios, but also to try and promote mutual exchanges within the gold bloc, presumably by means of preferential tariffs and quotas. The difficulties already encountered by the Ouchy Convention for the progressive reduction of tariffs between Belgium and the Netherlands show that this attempt will not succeed without trouble and delay. But if it does succeed, what then? Any diversion of trade from the rest of the world must weaken the non-gold currencies, and thus aggravate the difficulties of the gold bloc. Hence the net result may be the very thing that the plan was devised to avoid. If, on the completion of this somersault, the economic world is seen to be standing on its head, that must be because it starts from the same posture.

S. S. "Queen Mary"

Something of the distorted vision that such acrobatics are bound to induce is to be traced in the newspaper comments on the launching of the giant Cunarder, the "Queen Mary." The rude fact is that there is an excess of shipping afloat today, beyond even the world's normal needs. What is true of the whole is true in considerable measure also of the part represented by the Atlantic passenger trade, though there is probably a better chance here than in other branches of shipping that the redundancy will disappear when trade improves. The competition, in speed, service and luxury, is acute—this being, indeed, the reason for the merger of the Cunard and White Star companies which was made the condition of Government assistance to the building of the "Queen Mary."

Furthermore, probably none of the "luxury liners" on the Atlantic pays today; the shipping companies make their profit—if any—from the smaller cabin class of ships. Under these grim circumstances the huge new vessel takes the water amid the plaudits of a nation. Perhaps we may be forgiven our patriotic enthusiasm, for she is a fine ship, and in a competitive world it is better to snatch trade from rivals than to sit idly by while they snatch yours. But we do well to remember that the assistance from the Treasury to the construction of the "Queen Mary" represented Government unemployment policy, not Government shipping policy. Theoretical objection to subsidies could scarcely withstand the appeal of a deserted hull on the stocks and thousands of shipwrights queuing up for the dole.

Unemployment and Emigration

The existence of large-scale unemployment has warped popular ideas on many subjects. It is a kind of third degree which is only too likely to elicit false answers. For years the fallacy has been widely held that emigration is a cure for unemployment in this country. That doctrine has not only inhibited accurate thinking on the subject of migration; it has poisoned public opinion in the British Dominions and other immigrant countries, by giving them the not unnatural impression that Great Britain was anxious to foist her unemployables on them. The fallacy lost much of its plausibility when heavy unemployment began to afflict the immigrant countries, too; those who continued to uphold it must have been mightily discouraged by the fact that from 1931 to 1933 the number of migrants entering, or reëntering, this country exceeded the number of emigrants by 118,747.

Unemployment is a function of the general industrial and financial condition of a country, and every mouth to feed is a market to supply. Thus historically migration has not been due merely to an overflow from the squeezed sponge of emigrant countries. It has been due equally to the existence of unexploited resources, and rising industries, in the immigrant countries, for whose products there were ample and assured markets. Are these conditions still fulfilled? Australia and Great Britain are both recovering from a severe economic crisis. Can we assume that when that recovery is complete, Australia will attract more and more men, and Great Britain will be able to supply them?

The Falling Population

An official committee on migration policy, which has just reported, though otherwise showing agreeable common sense, "saw no reason" why the number of migrants from the United Kingdom to the overseas parts of the Empire should not once again reach a figure of from 150,000 to 250,000 a year. The gross figure from 1920-29 averaged 132,000 a year, the net emigration to such countries being only 85,000 a year. The committee do not say when they expect migration to be in spate again, but presumably not for several years.

We may well ask whether they have fully taken into account the fact that before the imagined stream could reach its flood the population of this country will be stationary. Forty years hence it will have fallen, according to expert predictions, below 33,000,000, compared with a present population of 45,000,000. This takes no account of possible emigration. Of course, the progress of mechanical and scientific technique may continue to render possible a higher and higher output with less and less expenditure of man power; but this consideration applies just as much to the Dominions and other immigrant countries as to ourselves. It is not beyond belief that future decades may see a persistent reflux of migrants to Great Britain.

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Dorchester Savings Bank	Nov. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Nov. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Nov. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Nov. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21

Vigorous Advance Shown in Retail Trade This Week

Public Spending Is Best Since 1931, Says Review —Middle West Leads

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—The most vigorous forward step of the fall season was recorded this week in general trade movements, according to Dun & Bradstreet's review of business for the week.

Retail sales made a substantial pick-up from the total of the week preceding and for the country as a whole ranged from 8 to 12 per cent larger than for the corresponding week of 1933.

Sharp Increase Shown

"The first full week of seasonable weather," the review says, "brought reports from all parts of the country calling attention to the sharp increases in retail distribution, particularly pronounced in the farm areas, where government funds are being distributed at a constantly-enlarging rate. These reports were accompanied by advices of the termination, at least temporarily, of labor difficulties, a quickening of industrial operations in some divisions, the maintenance of former employment totals, and noticeably easier financial conditions.

"While some of the fundamental uncertainties are yet to be removed, confidence is more definitely in evidence, and there is more reassurance that policies adopted for future action will be constructive, as these will have the background of experience rather than theory, thus making for a continuous recovery movement, rather than one punctuated by periodic relapses.

"The momentum which the consumer buying wave has been gathering since mid-August reached the proportions of a veritable surge during the special Columbus Day promotional events, bringing out the largest crowds that some department stores have been called upon to serve since Easter.

Middle West Leads

"The public generally is spending more liberally than at any time since 1931, as retail sales thus far this year have topped the 1933 figures by more than half a billion dollars."

It was in the reports to the credit agency from the Middle West, South and Southwest that the outstanding gains in retail trade were listed. Sales in the Middle West ranged from 20 to 30 per cent larger than for the preceding week, and 12 to 18 per cent above the 1933 period. Retail trade in the South and Southwest averaged 20 to 25 per cent in excess of last year's good record.

On the Pacific Coast, the volume of retail sales was generally 10 to 15 per cent larger than the comparative totals of 1933. In the New England states, however, sales have fallen below the 1933 totals by a wider percentage each month since June and have failed to recover to any extent as yet. In other parts of the East the figures for the first half of October last year were exceeded by 4 to 8 per cent, with a steady strengthening of consumer demand in evidence.

Against 30-Hour Week

Gerard Swope
President of the General Electric Company

Swope Says 30-Hour Week With Increase In Pay Not Way Out

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 20—Mr. Gerard Swope thinks that not only would the 30-hour week prove an "utter impracticability," but that it would actually result in a lowering of standards for the workers.

The president of the General Electric Company, speaking here last night before the convention of the Electrical Manufacturers' Association, thus added his voice to the many being raised in reply to the American Federation of Labor's demand for shorter hours.

Such a program, Mr. Swope said, would defeat its own object for "without improved methods and greater production per employee the cost of goods would increase and high prices would result because profits would be insufficient to bear the added cost." Like Prof. O. M. W. Sprague, Harvard economist, and others, Mr. Swope holds that higher prices would not carry business up with them as Administration advisers have insisted.

"The only way that a decrease in hours and an increase in wages can be accomplished," he declared, "is by new inventions and better methods, so that lower costs will be arrived at. Such lower costs will be reflected in lower selling prices which will tend toward a greater consumption, better standards of living and maintaining our increased employment."

Profits from invention and better methods, he pointed out, have not gone to capital alone in the past but in large part to labor through shorter working days and weeks, higher earnings, and lower selling prices.

Business Activity Off

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—Business activity declined measurably in September according to the monthly report of the conference of statisticians in industry of the National Industrial Conference Board. The survey declared that "the succession of downward movements in recent months wiped out advances made since last November, and brought the general level of production to where it was in the second quarter of 1933."

Two Billion Dollar Stabilization Fund Is 90 P. C. Intact

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—The Treasury's $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund is 90 per cent intact.

That fact was learned today scotching frequent reports and rumors that the money was being used for dealing in Government bonds, silver and foreign exchange on a scale much larger than is now shown to have been possible.

The fund was created when 40 per cent devaluation of the dollar early this year brought a profit of about $2,812,000,000 to the Government. The Treasury put $812,000,000 of that in its general fund and made the remainder available for stabilization fund operations.

Since then, gold certificates to the amount of only $200,000,000 have been deposited with Federal Reserve banks to the credit of the fund.

That does not necessarily mean, however, that all of the $200,000,000 has been or is being used. But it does show that the $1,800,000,000 stabilization fund carried on the Treasury's daily statement represents untapped gold.

British Regulation Of Imports of Meat Alarms New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Oct. 20—The determination of the British Government to grant further protection to its meat-raising farmers, as revealed in recent communications with the Dominions, has caused fresh alarm in New Zealand. As a friendly gesture to Britain, the New Zealand authorities have prohibited the killing and shipment of boneless beef and "bobby" (that is, very young) calves.

It is true that the beef trade is not so valuable to New Zealand as it is to Australia, and it is only a fraction of the value of the Dominion's lamb and mutton trade, but the new process of chilling beef had given an impetus to beef-raising for export.

Moreover, the "bobby" calf industry has become important to dairy farmers, who every year have numbers of calves that they do not want. A trade with Britain has developed in this veal, and in the Auckland Province, the principal dairying area, this is worth £50,000 a year. With butter at so low a figure the loss of this trade is another blow to the farmer.

The country is wondering what is going to happen if this restrictive policy in Britain is extended. For some time the shadow of a butter quota has been lying on the Dominion. Now comes this new move in respect to beef, and what is worse, the British Government is thinking of lamb and mutton in the same terms. This means that all New Zealand's great exporting lines, except wool, may be affected by quotas or other restrictions.

FCA Refinances $1,217,000,000 Of Farmers' Debts

For Period June 1, 1933, to Oct. 10, 1934—Easy Terms—Old Debts Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—In the period from June 1, 1933, through October 10, 1934, the Farm Credit Administration refinanced farmer indebtedness totaling $1,217,000,000 on easy terms, with 89.6 cents out of every dollar of Federal Land Bank and Land Bank Commission mortgage loans going to pay off old debts.

William I. Myers governor of the FCA, stated that, "In many cases creditors were pressing for payment and threatening foreclosure and, in these, the loans provided farmers with the means to repay such creditors and avoid foreclosure."

Mr. Myers said that farmers were rapidly repaying loans made by the Production Credit Association. He described repayments as especially brisk in the early crop-marketing section of the South and Southwest.

More than 22 per cent of the money lent by the association for production purposes had been repaid by Oct. 1. In some of the cotton and tobacco areas collections totaled over 50 per cent. Mr. Myers said that $13,600,000 out of $62,500,000 had been repaid.

In Land banks and commission loans for refinancing purposes 26.3 of every dollar went to liquidate indebtedness with commercial banks, including those in the hands of receivers and conservators.

Of the rest of the dollar, 12.3 cents went to insurance companies, 7.1 cents to joint stock land banks, 3 cents to taxes and 40.9 cents for debts to unclassified creditors including mortgage loan companies and private mortgage lenders.

A total of $320,221,000 in debts of commercial banks were refinanced and refinancing for other groups of creditors included insurance companies, $419,761,000; joint stock land banks, $86,447,000; taxes, $36,527,000 and other farm creditors, $497,986,000.

The buying of land and equipment, construction or improvement of buildings and general agricultural capital amounted to $66,966,000 or 5.5 per cent of the sums not employed in refinancing.

About $59,661,000, or 4.9 per cent, was used for other purposes, such as the redemption or repurchase of land foreclosed, loan fees, etc.

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Press Shown Power to Prevent Crime

Admitted That, in Itself, a Newspaper Is Not a Reform Agency, Editor Declares That if 10 Per Cent of Space Now Devoted to Crime News Was to Discuss Prevention in Next 10 Years, Public Opinion Would Be Revolutionized.

(Continued from Page 1)

material possessions which would, in his view, reduce the pressure of want, or physical insecurity, or underprivileged status, obscurity, deprivation of the "pleasures" of life, either for himself or persons dear to him.

These compelling urges, known in some degree by us all, are present in the criminal picture wherever it is exhibited. Crime to gratify materialistic greed is by no means confined to poverty-stricken people, though I believe that the vast bulk of it is bred in the city slum and country hovel.

Certainly it can be said that all deliberate crimes, except delinquency due to possible necessity, trace to false or twisted standards or lack of what normal-minded people call moral scruples. There is an absence of conscience, lack of spiritual comprehension, ignorance of the ordinary rules of the social system, or innate recklessness. Call it depravity, viciousness, congenital criminality, or what you will, it has a primary basic cause which is susceptible of investigation and perhaps of ultimate correction. Such a system will come, of course, only when crime is regarded objectively in public opinion. The emotionalism surrounding it today amounts to a disgraceful hippodrome.

What Dr. Cooley Did

Whenever the subject of crime prevention arises, I am reminded of a significant story told several years ago by the Rev. Dr. W. A. Cooley, who was appointed charities and correction director of Cleveland when the late Tom L. Johnson was making his extraordinarily valuable social and political experiments as Mayor of that city some 25 years ago. Dr. Cooley was selected because of his advanced social ideas and ideals and, as invariably happens, initially was looked upon with disdain by politicians and reporters, who subscribed to the idea that anyone who pities or seeks to aid those persons classified as "criminals" must in his nature be soft and impractical.

However, in due time Dr. Cooley did much to correct municipal malad[illegible] and to relieve the futile sufferings of a large body of the most unhappy of Cleveland's citizens. As a reporter, I well recall the ghastly, ancient city workhouse which he razed, taking the prisoners into the country where they worked on a city farm, where no lock or weapon was known, producing valuable products, meanwhile gaining health and self-respect and reestablishing social eligibility.

Before the old prison was demolished, Dr. Cooley spent much time there studying the system and the prison records. He chanced one day to see the card of an inmate who was doing his, if I remember correctly, eighth term for wife-beating. Dr. Cooley sent for this extraordinary culprit and interrogated him. How could it be that he had been convicted eight times of the same offense? Was he never to learn his lesson?

Needed Only to Read

"The prisoner seemed a docile appearing customer, possessed of an open countenance. He couldn't explain his incorrigibility, but Dr. Cooley wormed it out of him. He never beat his wife, he said, unless he was drunk. Was he an habitual drunkard? No, he never got drunk unless he was discouraged. He was never discouraged except when he lost his job.

Why did he lose his job so often? Well, you see, he worked as a butcher's boy or grocer's clerk, and he could neither read nor write. He would mix up customers' orders, his employer would be incensed, he would find himself on the sidewalk. Thus discouraged, he would proceed to drown his troubles at the nearest tap, would go home intoxicated, and when his wife would upbraid him he would attack her. It was the routine of his life. He loved his wife, always regretted having harmed her, and she, it was discovered, was faithful to him in or out of prison.

"The trouble, plainly enough, is that this man needs to learn to read and write," was Dr. Cooley's comment. The city workhouse offered nothing to correct his condition, but instead had pulled him down morally and physically, wasting his time at jute-bag making, in competition with honest free labor. There was no educational institution to which the man might be sent to compensate his deficiency.

Lived Happily Ever After

One of Dr. Cooley's secretaries, a girl interested in social work, voluntarily went to the prison daily and taught the man to read and write. It was one of Tom L. Johnson's best stories, in later years, that the former wife-beater and felon was employed in one of the city's best shops, satisfying patrons and employer alike, and living happily with his wife.

This story is told here, not to suggest that all crime can be so simply explained, but to indicate that a field of great social importance lies behind the cursory prison records in every community. This will be explored when an enlightened public opinion demands more activity looking to crime prevention and less futile service to the worn-out theory that crime is an inexorable factor in modern civilization.

The processes of reform will be slow, but they can only start when society takes a constructive, and therefore searching, view of the causes of human delinquency. If only per cent of the newspaper space that is given to crime effects were to be devoted, for the next 10 years, to a discussion of scientific means of prevention, public opinion in America would be revolutionized.

Not Duty of the Press

To effect this, science and not the press must lead the way. The press deals with "news." It does not make news. It is not in itself a reform agency. Warden Lawes of Sing Sing prison is like a voice crying in the wilderness today, on this subject of crime prevention. His authoritative voice must swell into a determined chorus before anything will happen.

There is no truth in the oft-repeated statement that this country is at present suffering from a "wave of crime." There has been an actual decline in the arrest rate in the last 10 years. However, approximately 375,000 persons are committed to penal institutions of all types annually, and of that number a large proportion are between the ages of 15 and 24 years. Rackets, kidnaping, murders and ingenious robberies of large sums of money give the appearance of a "crime wave."

The facts which underlie the alarming increase in the number of boys who are at present entering penal institutions for serious law violations cry aloud for rational explanation. We may guess that it has something to do with the economic defeat of youth, or a considerable section of it, due to five years of depression; or that there are faults in the educational or religious system or that the false patterns of life and romance set up by motion pictures, radio and the press are disastrous influences, but the nation deserves to hear from scientific men on what is happening and what can be done about it.

Has Lacked Leadership

It is a commentary on press, pulpit, school and government that it has remained for only a few agencies to make public this deep concern about a condition as fundamentally threatening as a heavy increase in juvenile crime during the past five years.

In only one or two cities, notably New York, do the police take any interest in, or assume responsibility for, the prevention of juvenile delinquency through the operation of organized bureaus directed by persons experienced in social case work, mental hygiene experts, or even persons fitted by experience and high social standing to serve as a first line defense of the city's youth. Yet, how obvious is the opportunity for child guidance in cooperation with police activity!

During the depression many social service agencies, including settlements that have long demonstrated their value, have languished or failed because of a lack of financial support, and as Mr. Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, recently stated, "the settlement may have been discontinued but the street corner is still open to the idle boy, and the gang is still operating."

Sees Need for Legal Reform

In a profoundly interesting new book, "Mental Hygiene in the Community," Clara Bassett, of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, states:

"Little headway can be made in a more humane and socialized handling of many social problems until a different spirit is injected into legal training and legal methods. The concepts of trial and punishment permeate the whole social structure. Many juvenile courts still tend to 'try and punish' the unhappy children who fall into their clutches.

"The institutions for delinquent children and adults are almost all operated on the theory of punishment. The largest and most important social contribution which law can make in modern society is not at all in the realm of 'pure law,' but is in the more just, flexible and humane application of law to the solution of social problems."

Miss Bassett urges an application of rational and decent methods to supplant the age-long futility of dealing with juvenile and adult crimes and misdemeanors as the ruthless parent deals with delinquency in his own home, with rod, slap, shrill reprimand or worse, with no thought of making the child respond to a sense of duty as a joyous responsibility.

Has Faith in People

For my own part, I believe the rank and file of American people are better than their institutions or their leaders in government, newspapers, schools and churches. In the past five years we have seen our people pass through the merciless fires of an all-pervading economic panic which reduced many millions, perhaps 15,000,000, to idleness, straining the resources of the world's richest nation to provide creature necessities for destitute families.

It has been a tremendous moral test, met with a degree of courage, calm faith, stalwart spiritual character and devotion to the tenets of good Americanism which historians of the future will describe in heroic terms. It is all very well for those who live behind the safe walls of economic independence to theorize about crime, violence and moral disintegration, but the acid test comes differently to a man, willing and able to work, who sees his loved ones in actual peril, or to a mother faced by an empty cupboard.

The law takes no account of such disparities. It is one thing for the favored youth to learn the theory of honesty as the best policy, but other emotions arise in the breast of a boy who feels beaten in life before he has reached his majority and who is told, by nearly every medium in our society, that material possessions form the measuring stick of all happiness.

Public Opinion Can Lead Way

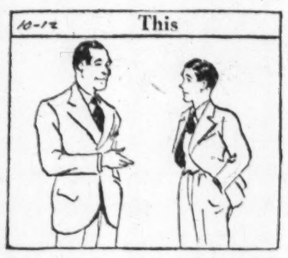
When criminal acts are appraised from the background of the criminal and when public opinion is formed from scientific fact rather than the harsh and often meaningless evidence of the courts, and when rehabilitation of human beings is considered as necessary a public function as their punishment, America will have taken a world lead toward dispelling a social nightmare that befouls our prints, hopelessly clutters public institutions, weighs upon the taxpayer, brutalizes millions caught in its vicious net, while roviding protection so faulty as to merit Mr Hoover s scathing rebuke that ours is the most unsafe nation on earth.

We do not run our commerce or practice our professions on the theory that evils which afflict them are insuperable. Experts are employed, surveys made and something is done to prevent an endless repetition of known wasteful, harmful, evil conditions. By the same token, acting with scientific precision, men and women of conscience and intelligence can move against the common causes of human behavior and gain results in keeping with the general progress of the United States as a civilized community.

But, first, good citizens must take an active interest, overcoming both apathy and squeamishness.

Points for Parents

By Edyth Thomas Wallace



Father: "There is undoubtedly a good reason why the school has that rule and you have a responsibility as a member of the group to obey it."

Father: "That's a ridiculous school rule. I don't blame you boys for feeling it's none of the school's business. If you choose to ignore it, I'll back you up."

Law-abiding citizens grow from law-abiding children.

(Courtesy of Boston Herald)

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General Hardware—Paints
Kitchen Utensils
Coleman Stoves—Fishing Tackle
Free Delivery Phone 3-1616
Miami, Florida

MIAMI LAUNDRY
Dry Cleaning
"Largest in the South"
28 N. E. THIRD STREET Phone 25111

Good Things
Fresh From the Garden to You at
THE LITTLE FARM
8370 Biscayne Blvd. Miami, Fla.
Telephone 2-5996 Established 1897

SUTTON JEWELRY CO.
SUCCESSOR TO
WHALER'S
Miami's Oldest Jewelry Store
GIFTS THAT LAST
132 EAST FLAGLER STREET

Phone 31808
COTTAGE INN
REGULAR AND SPECIAL DINNERS
MRS. ERICSON 1455 BISCAYNE BLVD.
Proprietress MIAMI, FLA.

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings—Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

Rose Beauty Shoppe of New York
Offers Professional Beauty Culture Service guaranteed to please.
Mrs. Blanche Thompson, Manager
2916 N. E. 2nd Avenue Miami, Florida
Phone 3-1055

MIAMI BEACH

MIAMI BEACH Realtors
Specializing in
SALES—RENTALS—HOMES
APARTMENTS—BUSINESS PROPERTY
Wolfson Realty, Inc.
665 Washington Avenue Ph. 51493
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

ORLANDO

Alteration Relining Remodeling
"Florida Maid" Dress Shop
MRS. C. M. SCHONTZ
DRESSMAKING
Best Workmanship Reasonable Prices
357 N. ORANGE AVENUE

The Food Palace
Everything for the Table
ORANGE AVE. AT LIVINGSTON

Orlando Steam Laundry
Est. Half Century
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
W. Concord near Orange Avenue
PHONE 5176

GLORIA HAT SHOPPE
Creators of Original Hats
2 Washington Arcade, Orlando, Fla.

DOLLAR $ CLEANERS
SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
400 NORTH ORANGE AVENUE
348 EAST PARK AVENUE
(Winter Park) Telephone 6278

SARASOTA

General Insurance—Real Estate
Brown & Stokes Inc.
Brokers
MAIN STREET AT FIVE POINTS
2269—Phones—7185

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A complete cleaning service.

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S GROCERY
9th Street Public Market
117-123 9TH STREET, NORTH
A Complete Line of High Grade Groceries at Reasonable Prices
ONE STORE HOME OWNED

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for your home-town paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL PHONE 6165

TAMPA

Ernest Maas Inc
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
511 TAMPA STREET
I. MILLER ONIE AVEI LHE
BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY HATS

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

MAAS BROTHERS
First with FALL FASHIONS
TAMPA, FLORIDA

Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Company
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4983

MAAS
The Haberdasher, Inc.
Outfitters for Men and Boys
705 Franklin St., Tampa, Fla.

POLAR Velvet ICE CREAM
Made in One Quality Only.
Phone M-1254

Wolf Brothers, Inc.
Everything to Wear for
MEN *and* BOYS
808 FRANKLIN ST. 303 TWIGGS

TAMPA'S FABRIC CENTER
Essrigs
QUALITY BY THE YARD
Samples cheerfully mailed.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

SOUTHERN DAIRIES
Pure Pasteurized, Raw and Certified Milk—Delicious Ice Cream

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041 8-12 DAILY
Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES, 8 PRYOR STREET

LUX
Silks and woolens
Dish washing
Family washing
Shampooing
Floors and walls
Rugs and carpets
Sold by
PIGGLY WIGGLY

Permanent Waving.
Megee & Fuller
BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
1121½ FORSYTHE STREET, N. W.
Phone Wa. 1770

MACON

STROZIER'S SERVICE STATION
639 Georgia Avenue
WHEN IT'S AN Exide YOU START
Phone 2026

'BIBB CROCHET THREAD
for bedspreads, mats, on 2-lb. cones, $1.50 cone, 10c extra for mailage.
Send order to
Burden, Smith & Co.

SCHELLING'S SHOE SHOP

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH

GLOBE SHOE CO.
19 EAST BROUGHTON STREET
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
also Strutwear Hosiery
Mail Orders Solicited

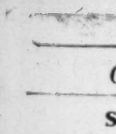
Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Draperies—Radio
RCA Radiotrons
G. E. Electric Refrigerators

NEW WAY LAUNDRY
Phone 31121
Family Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Rug Cleaning

The Jones Co.
SAVANNAH, GA.
Quality Clothing for
Men and Boys

NEW JERSEY

ELIZABETH

BENN BEAUTY PARLOR

Permanent Waving
Finger Waving
Marcelling
and All Beauty Needs
234 MORRIS AVENUE
Tel. El. 2-1801

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL
Carolina Coal and Ice Co.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

ASHEVILLE
ICE & STORAGE COMPANY, Inc.
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables.
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 188

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY
Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5191
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"

Louis G. Ratcliffe
FLOWERS
431 South Tryon Street

Reliance Engineering Co., Inc.
C. W. Christian E. H. Brandt Jr.
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
P. O. BOX 1292 DIAL 2-0533

Charles J. Barr
25 years' experience in high-grade watch repairing.
Diamond Setting and Jewelry
Repairing Done Very Reasonably
107 SOUTH TRYON STREET

GREENSBORO

"SERVICE"
PHIL R. CARLTON, Inc.
REAL ESTATE—RENTS
INSURANCE—BONDING
Carlton Building, Opposite Court House
GREENSBORO, N. C. Dial 6536

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

Famous for Delicious Foods Since 1911
Crystal Restaurant
and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN ST., READING, PA

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three four or five insertions within a week, 1/a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

FARM PRODUCE

FRANCE—Honey, first quality, 9 frs. kilo, delivered your home, minimum 3 kilos; reduced price for pails 20 kilos. BAILLY, Villiers-par-Sainte Lizaigne (Indre).

MANICURING

PARIS—Experienced manicure speaks English; visits clients afternoon; moderate terms. Madame MILON, 1 rue Pergolèse, 160.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

BUSINESS man, textile branch, wishes to represent efficient manufacturers, also other branches Germany or Denmark; would consider partnership in reliable concern. Box 90, The Christian Science Monitor, Unter den Linden 39 A, Berlin, Germany.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

PARIS (Etoile) — Madame ALAVOINE, 252 Faubourg St. Honore, comfortable home for young ladies and families from Frs. 40 - daily inclusive.

PARIS - SUBURBS — Comfortable, paying guests, students; home facing park; garden; Frs. 280.- weekly. MESDAMES MEYER, 6 rue Fontaine, Asnieres.

POST WANTED

Dr. jur. und rer. pol.
Technisch gebildet, mit jahrelanger reicher Erfahrung als Direktor grosser Unternehmungen, sucht
LEITENDE STELLUNG
In der Industrie im In- oder Ausland. Inland evtl. mit Beteiligung. Englisch, französisch, italienisch, deutsch Spezialfach: Chemie und Steinindustrie.
Zuschriften erbeten: Box 91, The Christian Science Monitor, Berlin, U. d. Linden 39 a.

Doctor of Laws
Technically training, many years' best experience as director of big concerns, seeks
MANAGERIAL POST
In industry home or abroad, former with possible partnership. Specialist in chemistry and stone industry.
Box 91, The Christian Science Monitor, Unter den Linden 39 a, Berlin, Germany.

NEAR PARIS—Chauffeur with or without own car seeks employment; 5 languages. WEST, 56 rue Deguingand, Levallois (Seine).

YOUNG MAN—Swiss, seeks position in England, is willing to do any housework; would prefer Christian Science Nursing Home. MISS P. D. GEIGER, Repr., Falkensteinstr. 6, St. Gallen.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

TEACHERS

ENGLISH LESSONS by Englishwoman, experienced teacher. Easy method, moderate price. E. M. Mylius, 36 Ave. du Léman, Lausanne, Switz.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BERLIN—Pianoforte Instruction. HILDEGARD BUCHHOLZ, Bln. N 20, Hochstr. 5. Eingang II. Tel. D 5 Vineta 0644.

BERLIN — English Lessons, conversation, grammar. Mrs. KAMPS, Dessauerstr. 31, r. Seitenflügel III, rechts. Tel. B 1 Kurfürst 1566 (Ziesing).

BERLIN—Englishwoman gives good conversation lessons; also translations. Telephone: H 6 Emser Platz 6186.

TO LET

NICE (South of France)
Up-to-date luxurious apartments
GLORIA MANSIONS
63, Promenade des Anglais.
Facing sea, view on coast and mountains, gardens in front. Central yet quiet. Apartments from Frs. 3,000 per year according to size. Plans sent on request. Address: Proprietor, Gloria Mansions, 63 Promenade des Anglais, Nice, A. M.

WANTED TO BUY

GERMANY—Wanted to purchase or rent baker's and confectioner's business district Magdeburg preferred. E. HUMMEL, Wernigerode a/H., Burgstrasse 21.

Europe

AUSTRIA

VIENNA

LINEN DRAPERS
WERKMANN-ARTNER
Wien 9, Währingerstr. 20 Tel. A 16-2-68
Damen-, Herren- und Kinderwäsche, Strümpfe Trikotagen, Haus-, Tisch- und Bettwäsche

FRANCE

PARIS

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, tel Anjou 20-67, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained 56 Faubourg St. Honore
Look for display advertising for France in the news section.

Mrs. Cl. Issatchenko's School of Plastic Ballet
based on natural laws of movement
All styles, Rhythm, Expression, Harmony. Summer Courses.
Paris, 88 rue Lecourbe. Tel. Suffren 12-06

HONEY PRODUCTS
Honey, Pain d'épice, Sweets, Wax, Soap, etc.
PHILIP DE ROUGEMONT
3 square Villaret de Joyeuse
Tel: Etoile 46-95

"Say It With Flowers"
BERNARD, Florist
128 RUE DE LONGCHAMP
Deliveries to all parts.
Tel.: Passy 86-91

GACHET
10 rue du 29 Juillet
Blouses and Dresses
Scarves and Handkerchiefs
Lingerie

MODES
Charlotte Jenny
39 Bd des CAPUCINES
REASONABLE PRICES

Henry Permanent Waving
28, AVENUE RAPP 2, RUE SEDILLOT
Tel.: Ségur 44-49

Shoe Artist
To measure from 250 frs.
28 Place St. Georges

GERMANY

ALTENVORDE i/W.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Alle Haushaltungsgegenstände
Kristall, Porzellan sowie
Bücher, Lederwaren, Spielwaren
in grosser Auswahl preiswert bei
SCHLÄPER
Altenvörde i/W. Mittelstr. 22

ALTONA

LEATHER GOODS
H. P. HOLST
Spezialhaus für
Lederwaren und Koffer
Bismarckstr. 30 Tel. 42 6621

House Painting—Decorating
OTTO MEYER
Malermeister
Schrift—Dekoration—Lackierung
Elbberg 5. Tel. 42 4865

FLORISTS
Blumenhaus Siemers
Blumen Kakteen
Fleurop-Blumenspenden-Vermittlung nach überall
Allee 267 Tel. 43 3780

ZENTRALHEIZUNGEN
MAX SCHMIDT
Gegründet 1902
Altona—Hamburg
Königstr. 210 Tel. 423568
— *RADIATORS* —

Anzeigen-Annahmestelle
ZEITUNGEN ZEITSCHRIFTEN
CLARA SCHMELING
Flottbeker Chaussée 5 Tel. 42 6097
— *Newspapers - Magazines* —

BACKNANG Wttbg.

Anne Ottenbacher
Schillerstrasse 5
Ausführung von Maschinenhohlsaum, Zick-Zack, Plisse, Lochstickerei und Monogramme
Hem-stitching *Plaiting*

BERLIN

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call A 2 Flora 0178, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained Unter den Linden 39A
Look for display advertising from Germany in the news section.

GLOVERS *HABERDASHERS*
HERMANN GÜSSOW
HANDSCHUHE
HERREN-ARTIKEL
Berlin W., Lützowstr. 91 A
Eckhaus Potsdamerstrasse

BETTENHAUS BINNER
Betten, Weiss- u. Wollwaren/Siemensstadt
rosa Verkaufshäuschen
Ecke Mäckeritzstr. u. Nonnendammallee
Underwear *Bedding*

Fahrräder • Nähmaschinen • fabrikneue, gebrauchte.
Budow, Blücherstraße 36.
Reparaturwerkstatt. Tel. F 8 0174
Bicycles Sewing Machines

GERMANY

BERLIN
(Continued)

Great Selection

all with ZEISS LENSES
Guarantee for Best Quality
Messter Optic-Photo
Leipziger Str. 110 Friedrich Str. 143
Potsdamer Platz
Joachimsthaler Str. 6
Entwickeln, Kopieren und künstlerisches Vergrössern billig und schnell.

TOILET ARTICLES *PERFUMES*
PHOTOGRAPHY *COLOURS*
H.O.Korth
Lützowstr. 78 Tel. B 2, Lützow 113
Toilette-Artikel, Parfüm, Foto, Farben

PERMANENT WAVE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Salons
STÖBER-GROHE
Kurfürstendamm 224, entrance Meineke Str.
Telephone: J 1 Bismarck 4586

Hefter
Gegr. 1853 Established 1853
PRIME MEAT
and DELICATESSEN
Feine Fleischwaren — Stadtküche
Filialverzeichnis im Berliner Fernsprechbuch

BUTCHERS
Excellent Meat and Sausage
ERNST MIERSCH, Fleischmermeister
Bln. N. Müllerstr. 63, Tel. D 6 Wedding 0785
RIND- und SCHWEINE-SCHLACHTEREI
feine Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

FURRIERS
Werkstatt moderner Pelzwaren
Neuanfertig. Umarbtg. Reparaturen
REINHARD FRITZ
KÜRSCHNERMEISTER
Bln. Schöneberg, Helmstr. 4/I
(a. d. Hauptstrasse) Tel. G 1 Stephan 5517

Printing *Stationery*
HERMANN A. WEBER
Charlottenburg, Berlinerstr. 124
BUCHDRUCKEREI - PAPIERHANDLUNG
Zweiggeschäft:
Berlin W. Kaiserallee 14
Geschenkartikel, Füllhalter
Füllhalter-Reparaturen

MODE-SALON
FRAU ELSE JACOBS
Moabit, Kirchstrasse 24/II
Tel. Hansa 5460
Dressmaking Establishment

Bau- u. Zimmer-Malerei
H. EULER, MALERMEISTER
W. 57, BÜLOWSTR. 67
House Painting + Decorating
TEL. B2, LÜTZOW 1255

Pelze Furs
E. van Eerten
TEL. J 2 OLIVA 487
Kaiserallee 22.
Ecke Trautenaustr
REPARATUREN UMARBEITUNGEN

Ladies' Gowns and Coats
DAMENKLEIDER und MÄNTEL
in eleganter und einfacher Ausführung liefert ohne Zwischenspesen billigst
FRAU MIERAU
Halensee, Joachim Friedrichstr. 43, v. 1
Tel. J 7 Hochmeister 6341

Beleuchtungskörper Electric Lighting
ARNO
Berlin-Charlottenburg, Savignyplatz

CAFE *TEA ROOMS*
High Class Confectioners
Hillbrich
Established 1863
24 LEIPZIGER STRASSE (City)

Solingen Cutlery
PAUL WEYERSBERG
Solinger Stahlwaren u. Besteckhaus
Eigene Schleiferei Geschenke
S. O. 36 Dresdener Str. 132
Am Kottbuser Tor. Tel. F 1 Moritzpl. 2582

PAINTING AND REPAIRING
KARL GAUDIAN
Malermeister
Aparte Zimmermalerei
Malerarbeiten jeder Art
NW, Katterin-Augusta-Allee 96
Tel. C 5 4311

MÖBEL-KAMERLING
N. Kastanienallee 56 Ecke Fehrbellinerstr. Speise-, Schlaf-, Herrenzim. jed Holzart Küchen in Prachtfarben, Polstermöbel, Mobelstoffe neueste Muster Massige Preise Zurückgen Zim billiger 50 Jahr Bestehen
Viele Anerkenn Furniture Dealers

GROCERY STORE
LEBENSMITTEL DELIKATESSEN
KOLONIALWAREN KONSERVEN
Dora Neumann
Schöneberg, Eberstr. 16 (a. Ringbhf.)
Tel. G 1 Stephan 8463

Schneidermeisterin—Dressmaker
ATELIER für DAMENMODEN
Else Ecklebe
Bln. Südende — Benzmannstr. 27 d
Tel. G 2 Steglitz 1192

McGUMTAU
Kolonialwaren — Konserven
CHARLOTTENBURG
Berlinerstr. 147. Gegr. 1884
— GROCERIES —
WATCHES, GOLD and SILVER WARE of every kind procured for selection *also made to order.* REPAIRS
WALTER DIECKHOFF, Gleditsch Str. 7
Uhren, Gold- u. Silberwaren jeder Art
Reparaturen Neuanfertigung

Sport- Accessories Clothing
Gustav Steidel
Only at Leipziger Str. 67-70

LINEN DRAPERS
Hesse & Wiebe
WILHELM STR. 42 B
ECKE ZIMMER STR.
WÄSCHE — AUSSTATTUNGEN

FOUNTAIN PENS?
You will find these at
L. Juergens Papier
Am Alexanderplatz
(Neue Königstr. 43)

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO
Olga Richter
Aufnahmen im Atelier und ausser dem Hause. Amateurarbeiten. Wilm., Lauenburgerstr. 16. Tel. H 7, 8521.

BIELEFELD

Book and Music Dealers
Pfeiffer'sche Buch- und Musikalienhandlung
ERNST RUMPE
Am Markt 7, Ecke Gehrenberg. Fernspr. 733

GERMANY

BLANKENBURG/HARZ

Photo-Lüdermann
entwickelt, kopiert, vergrössert
sauber und prompt
Developing, Printing, Enlarging

COAL DEALERS
Behagliche Wärme schaffen
Steinkohlen, Koks und Briketts
von
TIETZ & CO.
LOBBECKERSTRASSE 9

BRAUNSCHWEIG

FÜRSTERLING RUNDFUNK POSER
RADIO

CORSETIERE
Corsethaus
LAURA ERPENBECK
Inh. Frau Laura Thämert
Nur Schuhstr. 8

TOILET ARTICLES
DROGERIE C. JONAS NACHF.
Inh. A. Rauche
Parfümerien, Farben, Waschartikel
Fallerslebenstr. 40 Fernruf 98

BREMEN

HARDWARE STORE
HAUS- und KUCHENGERATE
Eisenwaren, Werkzeuge
Waschmaschinen, Gasherde, etc.
JULIUS WEIBGEN
Kl. Allee 35/37

SPEZIALHAUS FÜR
PUPPEN
H. R. KAMMEYER
Knochenhauerstr. 47
Dolls

Chocolate and Sweetmeats
Feine Konfitüren
Schokolade, Keks, Kakao
H. GRASHOR Ww. NACHF.
Inh. G. Segelken
Rembertistr. 82. Eingang Gerhardstr.

SHOE STORE
SCHUHWAREN
für Herbst und Winter
JOH. SIMONS
LANDWEHRSTR. 161

BRESLAU

William Kramer
Schweidnitzerstr. 38/40. Tel. 28131 seit 78 Jahren führend in
MÄNTELN
ANZÜGEN
KRAWATTEN
OBERHEMDEN
Damen- und Herren-Modeartikel
OUTFITTERS

Toilet Articles. *Cameras*
Tiergarten-Drogerie u. Parfümerie
LUDWIG JANIAK
Tiergartenstr. 28 Tel. 40071

HABERDASHERY
MAX NOTHENBERG
Gräbschnerstr. 86 Ecke Rhedigerstr.
Tel. 84838
Kurzwaren - Wollwaren - Baumwollwaren
Schneiderei Artikel

Sächsische Tuchwaren-Manufaktur
BRESLAU, ZWINGERPLATZ 1
Knitwear, Trottierwäsche, Wolle, Decken.

GROCERIES
Kolonialwaren — Feinkost
GOTTHOLDUNVERRICHT
Vorwerckstr. 5 Tel. 27981
Zusendung bereitwilligst

FRAME MAKERS *GLAZIERS*
PAUL LABESTIN
Klosterstrasse 5
Glaserei und Bilderreinrahmung, Bleikristall, Porzellan zu billigen Preisen.

SCHUHHAUS
FRIDA HANDKE
Leuthenstr. 28
führt Qualitätsware zu billigen Preisen
Shoe Store

Hairdressing in all its Branches
SPEZIAL-DAMEN-FRISEUR
Carl Weigel
Neue Taschenstr. 3 Tel. 57175
Dauerwellen

CURTAINS RUGS
GARDINEN
TEPPICHE
DECKEN
LINOLEUM
PACHNICKE & LANGE
Elisabethstr. 1 am Ring. Tel. 21284

Lederhandschuhfabrik
und Einzelverkauf
PAUL MARETZKY
Poststrasse 6, I. Etage. Gegr. 1896
—GLOVES—

CHEMNITZ

DAS
FÜHRENDE MODENHAUS
SCHELLENBERGER
am Johannisplatz
Tel. 23744
Damen- und Kinder-Konfektion
Damen- und Kinder-Hüte, Handschuhe
Herren- und Damenwäsche
Oberhemden, Herrenkragen, Krawatten
Socken, Strümpfe, Trikotagen
Korsetts Regenschirme
Gardinen, Linoleum, Teppiche

DRAPERS
MARIE BRUNN
Anfertigung von eleganter und einfacher Leibwäsche für Damen, Herren und Kinder, Bett, Tisch- und Fensterwäsche.
Chemnitz Josephinenplatz 1
Linen made to order

CUXHAVEN

E. BEUTLER
Automobiles, Motorcycles, every make Bicycles, driving school, repair shop.
STANDARD TANKSTELLE
Cuxhaven - Altenbruch 336
Telephone 76
Automobile, Motor- u. Fahrrader, Fahrschule Reparaturwerkstaat - Tankstelle

DRESDEN

WOLLE MARIE PIETZOLD
Kotzschenbroda, Meissner Str. 97
Kostenlose Anleitung für Handarbeiten jeder Art. Kurs - und Modewaren.
Knitting Wool Fancy Work

Stoffe für HERREN u. DAMEN
Tuchhaus Pörschel
SUITINGS
Scheffelstraße 21

Seiden-Schneider Altmarkt 8
Grösstes und ältestes Spezialgeschäft für Seide und Wolle
— *DRAPERS* —

Überall Erler die schönen Gardinen
Dresden Ferdinandstr. 3
CURTAINS

Gebr. Wohlauf Handschuhe Dresden
GLOVERS
ALTMARKT 8

BUTTER EIER KÄSE
BUTTERHANDLUNG PEISER
N 30, Fechnerstr. 1 Tel. 46051
Versandaufträge werden ausgeführt. Günstigste Einkaufsquelle für Händler
— Dairy Produce —

GERMANY

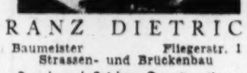
DRESDEN
(Continued)

FLORISTS
Felix Geyer
AUSERLESENE BLUMEN
und Pflanzen
Stadtgeschäft: Altmarkt 1
(Altes Rathaus) Tel. 21471

BESTECKE
Silver knives, forks and spoons
G. ECKARDT
Grunaerstr. 41
Auswahlsendung bereitwilligst portofrei

ELBING O/PR.

KAUFHAUS
HERZFELD & SCHWAN
Das Haus des guten Rufes
und der bestgepflegten
Spezial-Abteilungen
DEPARTMENT STORE


FRANZ DIETRICH
Baumeister Fliegerstr. 1
Strassen- und Brückenbau
Road and Bridge Constructions

Oskar Papey
vorm. Alexander Müller Nachf.
Alter Markt 47. Handschuhe, strümpfe, Trikotagen, Lederwaren, Sportbekleidung, Gloves, Hosiery

Möbelhaus E. Andree
Alter Markt 5 Fernruf 3663
Furniture Dealers

Cocoa, Chocolate, Groceries
KAFFEE-GROSSRÖSTEREI
GEORG ROCKEL
Fischerstr. 22. Tel. 2533
Kakao, Schokolade, Kolonialwaren
Vorzugspreise bei Abnahme grösserer Mengen

WINDOW CLEANING
F. HOCHMANN
Baderstr. 2 Telef. 2738
FENSTER- und PARKETTREINIGUNG

ESSLINGEN WTTBG.

HAIRDRESSING SALON
DAMEN- u. HERREN-FRISEURMEISTER
STRAUSS
OBERTORSTR. 11 TEL. 7462
Das Geschaft für persönliche Haarpflege
Sämtliche Toilette-Artikel

BOOKBINDING
CHR. W. STOLL
Papiere — Bürobedarf
—Buchbinderei—
Ob. Metzgerbachstrasse 12

JOHANNES MUNDLE
SCHUHGESCHAFT OBERTORSTR. 48
Massanfertigung in feinster Ausführung
Reparaturen rasch und pünktlich
bei billigster Berechnung
Shoes to measure, also repairs.

China-ware
Rudolf Kähler
PLIENSAUSTR. 1
Steingut — Porzellan
Geschenkartikel

FRANKFURT a/M.

MÖBEL
aller Art
ständige grosse Ausstellung bei
Schneider
DAS HAUS FÜR BEKLEIDUNG UND AUSSTATTUNG
Frankfurt a. M. Zeil, Ecke Stiftstraße
Furniture of Every Kind

Wer besonderen Wert auf Schick Qualität und Preiswürdigkeit legt, der kauft bei
Schneider
DAS HAUS FÜR BEKLEIDUNG UND AUSSTATTUNG
Frankfurt a. M. Zeil, Ecke Stiftstraße
DEPARTMENT STORES

PHOTOGRAPHIC ACCESSORIES
Friedrich Laetsch
Ralik
PHOTO-GROSSHANDLUNG
SCHILLERSTR. 30
(Schillerhof)

Weinberger
Die grosse Stoff-Etage Frankfurts
ROSSMARKT 1
an der Katharinen-Kirche
SUITINGS and SILKS

Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitters
CARSCH & CO. an der Zeil
Spezialhaus allerersten Ranges
für Herren-, Knaben- und Sport-Kleidung
Feine Masschneiderei Auto- und
Livree-Kleidung Herren-Wäsche, etc.

Lace, Lingerie, Trousseaux
SPITZENHAUS ALBERT LEVY
Schillerstr. 11, as der Börse
Wäsche - Aussteuer
Spitzen - Modewaren

Seit 70 Jahren
UHREN u. SCHMUCK christ
Alpina - Gruen - Uhren
Eigene Reparatur— Am Goethehaus ECKE
Werkstätten Weissadlergasse
Watches and Jewellery

COCOA ROAST BARLEY
KAFFEE-GROSSRÖSTEREI
GEBR. HILBERT
Frankfurt a/M
Börnestr. 18 Tel. 25992
Brückenstrasse 70
Herzogstrasse 26 Tel. 66088
empfehlen ihren guten
KAKAO, MALZKAFFEE usw

Das bekannte — Spezialhaus für
Uhren, Schmuck, Bestecke, Trauringe
Pletzig und Sohn
Watchmakers *Jewellers*
ZEIL 95 u. TÖNGESGASSE 25/27

HAMBURG

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, please call 34 77 12, where a bureau of local and national advertisements is maintained.
Gr. Bleichen 16, Z 249. Hamburg 36, Germany
Look for display advertising from Germany in the news section.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
J. F. Hartung & Sohn Nachf.
Inh. Albert Maisel
Damengarderoben *Herrengarderoben*
Alterwall 65 Tel. 36 22 97

TANKSTELLE EMIL RUCK
Oelhag—und Shell-Treibstoffe
Shell—Standard—Gargoyle—Oele
Tel. 253603
Landwehr 81 Ecke Bürgerweide
FILLING STATION

GERMANY

HAMBURG
(Continued)

Wer Radio will,
denkt stets an
Radio-Frehis
Das moderne Rundfunkhaus.
Gr. Burstah 30, Fol. 36 31 25
Alle Neuheiten! — Schallplatten!
WIRELESS SETS

Ranges Electrical Appliances
DINGLER & VOSS
STEINDAMM 38/140 TEL. 24 87 90
Das Fachgeschäft in
Öfen, Herden, Waschkesseln, Gas- und Elektro-Apparaten

PELZE
M. LEVERMANN
Eigene Werkstätten für
Massanfertigung und Umarbeitung
HERMANN STRASSE 36 Tel. 33 35 62
— FURRIERS —

FRUITERERS
August Langenbeck
ALSTERDAMM 35 TEL. 33 28 75
Spezialverkaufastelle für
Kandierte Früchte
feine Konfitüren und Südfrüchte

Stoves Ranges Furnaces
Vertrieb und Einbau heiztechnischer Apparate für Öfen, Herde und Heizungskessel. 25-40% Ersparnis.
Paul Steffens, Töpfermeister
Hove-Bergedorf-Land, Elbdeich 244
Tel. 371 Amt Zollenspieker

Betten-König
BEDDING
Bettinlets, Bettfedern und Daunen, Bettstellen, Matratzen, Steppdecken Bettwäsche
HERDERSTR. 1-3 TEL. 22 24 77

HATTERS
A. FALKENHAGEN
VALENTINSKAMP 13
Herrenhüte und Mützen
Sämtliche Reparaturen sauber und billig

TOILET ARTICLES
Seifen — Parfümerien
Geschenkpackungen
Drogerie Gebr. Görs
Mundsburgerdamm 36 Tel. 23 21 61

SUCHE IN HAMBURG
Sonnige 3½ bis 4½ Zimmer Wohnung mit Balkon Heizung u. Warmwasser im 1. oder 2. Stock. Zuschriften unter F. O. Fräulein Engel, Wandsbek, Schillerstrasse 2, erbeten.
—*Flat wanted in Hamburg*—

Baby Carriages *Toys*
Kinderwagen, Puppenwagen
Spielwaren, Puppen
Grosse Auswahl, billige Preise
GESCHW. FRIEDMANN
Schulweg 8 Tel. 44 70 82

KUNSTGEWERBEHAUS RICHTER
Lübeckerstrasse 141
Kunstgewerbliche Geschenkartikel
Bilder-Einrahmung
Spezialität: Stilvolle Damenkleidung
Arts and Crafts

Dress and Mantle Makers
Kerkstätten für moderne Damenbekleidung
Gute Arbeit Billige Preise
English spoken On parle français
Frau SCHMÜSER-BUSCHBAUM
Heinrich Barthstr. 19 Tel. 556798

Hosiery — Underwear
AD. ODEMANN
Inh. Greve & Muffelmann
Schauenburgerstr. 57 Tel. 36 34 67
Strümpfe, Unterzeuge für Damen und Herren
Pullover, Plaids, Decken, seidene Unterkleider und Schlüpfer

FISHMONGERS
ALWINE BEHRMANN
HAMBURG, REEPERBAHN 133
Handel in Fischraucherwaren, Marinaden sowie sämtlichen Fischkonserven
SPEZIALITÄT: LACHS AAL STÖR
Auf Wunsch liefere sämtl. Waren frei Haus

HANNOVER

Bakers and Confectioners
Dampfbäckerei und Konditorei
KARL BIRMELIN Nachf.
Wiesenstrasse 64 A (Ecke Sextrostr.)
Tel. 83416

COAL DEALERS
KOHLENHANDLUNG
F. Thiesschäper
Flüggestrasse 27
Tel. 65490

CORSETIERE
CORSET-MODEN
ANNA KAFTAN
Ständehauss tr. 6. Tel. 37618
Corseletten, Hüftmieder, Büstenhalter höchste Vollendung der Passform
"Warner's" weltberühmte amerikan. Modelle

LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Georg Lehnhoff
DAMENFRISEUR
Adolf Hitlerstr. 11/I *(neben Kreipe)*
Spez. Haarfärben, Dauerwellen, Blondieren

FLOWERS
F. BREMER
Braunschweiger Strasse 11. Tel. 22731
BLUMEN- u. DEKORATIONSGESCHÄFT

COAL DEALERS
KOHLEN
Koks-Briketts-Grudekoks
Friedrich Dannenberg
Marienstrasse 9 Telefon 63484

SHOEMAKERS
W. TÜMMLER
DER FACHMANN FÜR
SCHÖNE SCHUHE
Breitestrasse 11

Buchdruckerei und Verlag E. O. Klein
Hannover
Stadtstr. 3 T. 25903
Werbe-Beratung *Printers*

HANNOVERSCHES
GLAS—REINIGUNGS—GESCHAFT
GUSTAV HAASE
Adolf Hitlerstr. 11. Tel. 38581 Gegr. 1892
Cleaners of Windows and other Glass

LEIPZIG

Developing and Printing
PHOTO - WINTER
LEIPZIG SCHILLERSTR 5
Filialen:
Hotel Stadt Rom a. Hbf.
Li - Merseburgerstr. 75
Entwicklungs- u. Kopieranstalt

WERKSTATT für
GOLD- u. SILBERSCHMIEDEARBEITEN
Symbolischer Schmuck
Hans Julius Müller
SCHLOSSGASSE 20/II
JEWELLERS

Balatum
der praktische, moderne und doch viele Jahre haltbre
Fussbodenbelag
Nic. Eberth Nachf.
Dorotheenplatz 2
FLOOR COVERING

CONFECTIONERS
ERSTKLASSIGE
FEINBÄCKEREI und KONDITOREI
HÄBERER, Inh. L. LOCKE
Königsplatz 14

DRAPERS and OUTFITTERS
Herbst- und Winterneuheiten
in Mantel- und Kleiderstoffen
Damen- und Kinderkonfektion
STEIGERWALD & KAISER
C 1, Königsplatz 1

Fahrrad-Spezialhaus
Fahrrad-Zubehörteile
C 1, Adolf Hitlerstr. 6
BICYCLES

LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
CHARLOTTE FIEDLER
Damen-Frisiersalon, Wasserwelle
Dauerwelle
Sternwartenstr. 75 p

Berlitz School
teaches all languages, first-class native teachers, 30 years' experience; the most up-to-date method. Berlitz Schools all over the world.
4, Adolf Hitler Str. Tel. 37146

GERMANY

LEIPZIG
(Continued)

Erstklassiges
Spezial-Fachgeschäft
für Damen- und Kinder-
Kleidung
Ebert
LEIPZIG - THOMASKIRCHHOF 22
Ladies' and Children's Outfitters

INDANTHRENFARBIGE
INDANTHREN-HAUS
LEIPZIG
führt nur indanthrenfarbige, also unübertroffen
WASCHECHTE LICHTECHTE
WETTERECHTE
Stoffe für Bekleidung und Wohnungseinrichtungen
GRIMMAISCHESTR. 26
DRAPERS

Silks—Woollens—Curtains
Die grossen Etagen
mit den kleinen Preisen
SONDER & CO.
C 1, PETERSSTR. 16

MAGDEBURG

COVERINGS CURTAINS CARPETS
Fritz Gebauer
Magdeburg
Fernsprecher 21921 Breiter Weg 71-72
Möbelstoffe, Gardinen und Teppiche (sämtliche Markenfabrikate)
Linoleum, Kokos- und Woll-Läufer
Decken und Felle

Ladies' Outfitters
Wertheimer
Wertheimer-Damen-Bekleidung
für alle die beste Entscheidung
IMMER GUT—NIE TEUER!

Photographic Accessories

OPTIKER NUTHMANN
Tischlerbrücke 12
empfiehlt BAROMETER
THERMOMETER
FELDSTECHER, THEATER-GLASER und
sämtliche FOTOARTIKEL

TAILORS
EDUARD SUHR
Prälatenstr. 34/I, Ecke Heydeckstr.
Tel. 34689
Feine Masschneiderei
Reichhaltiges Stofflager

OTTO
Stoffe Simon
& Co. Otto Simon früher in Fa. Franz Vorreyer
BREITER WEG 136 TEL. 24201

SUITINGS
NAIN & REISS
Das Spezialgeschäft für Handarbeiten
Himmelreichstr. 1 Tel. 31328
Handarbeiten sind Werte darum kaufen Sie Qualitätswaren
FANCY WORK

Schöne Wäsche
M. SCHLIETLICK
BREITER WEG 187
Tischzeug, Handtücher, Bettwäsche
Leibwäsche und Strümpfe für Damen
LINEN DRAPERS

STOVES and RANGES
ÖFEN HERDE
ERNST GUNTERMANN
Töpfermeister
Königstrasse 31 Tel. 21081
REPARATUREN REINIGUNGEN

Otto Laborde Nachf.
Barstr. 12 Tel. 33123
MODEARTIKEL
Handschuhe Strümpfe
Krawatten Oberhemden
Haberdashery

C. KRAYL
ARCHITEKT
BUTTER WEG 3 TEL 41136

F. KROENING'S SÖHNE
OPTIK—FOTO—RADIO
Grammophonplatten
Breiter Weg 209/10
Tel. 32888
Gramophone Records

DRESSMAKERS
MASCHNEIDEREI
Anfertigung eleganter
und einfacher Damengarderobe
E. QUITZRUTH
Kahnstrasse 2

Millinery
EMMA GOTHE
Kruppstr. 8, Erdgeschoss
UMARBEITUNGEN VON DAMENHUTEN
Fertige Hüte stets am Lager

Böhme
SHOE STORE
BREITER WEG 55. Tel. 20626

Fruit Vegetables
OBST UND GEMÜSE
Südfrüchte—Konserven
ANNA BERTZ, Jakobstr. 44

PROVISIONS MERCHANT
Ernst Horneffer
Edeka - Geschäft
Kolonialwaren Lebensmittel
Obst und Gemüse
Ludolfstrasse 2 Tel. 32202

CONFECTIONERS
JOH. FIEDLER
KONDITOREI
Lueneburger Str. 30 Tel. 22982
Torten Bunte Schüsseln
Königskuchen

FISHMONGERS
MAX MÖHRING
Hohepfortestr. 60 Tel. 21488
Empfiehlt Fluss- u. Seefische
Marinaden — Räucherwaren
Verkauf a. d. Wochenmarkt
Stand am Otto von Guericke-Denkmal

Braut-Betten bei Betten Bussmann
Schwertfegerstr. 23 Tel. 21722
BEDS AND BEDDING

GAME and POULTRY
E. Wieprecht
Inh. FRITZ WIEPRECHT
Schwibbogen 4 Tel. 30567
I a Wild und Geflügel

Coals and Other Fuel
ALBERT GRABAU
Kohlen und sämtliche Brennmaterialien
Magdeburg-Diesdorf—Gersdorferstr. 11

FRAME MAKERS
ROBERT RAHN
Hohenzollernstr. 6 a Tel. 26969
Spezialgeschäft für
BILDEREINRAHMUNG Verkauf von Bildern in Oel und Druck, Radierungen

MÜHLENFABRIKATE
100 JAHRE
Wilh. Tamm Jun.
Tel. 24011
Tischlerbrücke 14 Gegr. 1834
MILL PRODUCTS

GERMANY

MAGDEBURG
(Continued)

Modern Heated Mangle
Empfehle moderne HEISSMANGEL
zur gefl. Benutzung
ANNA PETERS
Gustav Adolf Str. 24 Tel. 25080
Abholung u. Zustellung d. Wäsche kostenlos

MÜNCHEN

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS
Paul Böhmer
ARCHITEKTURBÜRO u. BAUUNTERNEHMUNG
München 19, Aiblingerstr. 2. Tel. 81500
Ausführung von
*Neu- u. Umbauarbeiten jeder

HOLLAND

WASSENAAR

WASSENAAR near The Hague
Klein Hoefyzerlaan 1 Tel. 716910
HOME FOR CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS
"DE LEEUWERIK"
Central heating, running cold and hot water. If desired, skilled nursing available

DUTCH EAST INDIES

BATAVIA—BANDOENG

BONEFAAS
Batavia. C. - Bandoeng
All kinds of Underwear
Bed and Table Linen—
Towels, Bath goods.
Mosquito Nets.
Very moderate prices.

ITALY

MILAN

CASA LUIGI
Of Luigi Lossani
Ladies' Hairdresser
Manicure, Permanent Wave "Gallia"
Teinture—Via Carlo Alberto 30, Milan

NORWAY

OSLO

CARL MUNTHE SIMONSEN
Stortingsgaten 8
Postum HIGH QUALITY GROCERIES Deliveries Telephone 23484
OLAF NORLI
Universitetsgaten 24
BOOKS - STATIONERY

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

THE GOVERNING MODE
in Corsets, Underwear and Stockings prevails at Twilfit. Every day Twilfit offers something new, something worth seeing, interesting and desirable. Make a habit of following the mode at
Twilfit
Nybrogatan 11 Götgatan 58

Visit PUB
when you visit Stockholm
Of course you will come and see this department store. There are men's, women's and children's clothing departments—there is a spacious restaurant where you may have lunch or tea during your wanderings—there is the Preciosa department with all kinds of excellent mementos in pewter, glass, pottery and handwoven textiles.
PUB
PAUL U. BERGSTRÖMS A.B.
Drottninggatan 72-78, Stockholm

J. F. BROMS & SON
15 NORRLANDSGATAN
Fancy Groceries, Canned Goods, Fruit, Chocolates, Biscuits, etc.
Speciality: Vegetables.

Lagersons SHOE STORE
Established in 1874
Kungsgatan 4 Norrtullsgatan 17
Stockholm

BRUNKEBERGS MAGASINET
allt i damtyger
MATERIALS

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts
Matthörna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

BOOKS—MAGAZINES
STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

GUSTAV ROOS
Färg-och Kemikalieaffär
Sibyllegatan 10. Tel. 673380, 612925
Soap, Perfumes, Toilet Accessories
Fripps Otto de Rose Soap

BREDENBERG & CO.
KNITTED GOODS AND HOSIERY
16 & 30 Hamngatan 16 & 30
7 Humlegårdsgatan 7
39 Kungsgatan 39
54 Drottninggatan 54
64a Hornsgatan 64a

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
BOLLWERK 15. 3-6 p. m. daily
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

MATHYS & CIE
formerly E. Beck-Mathys
Corset Specialists
Marktgasse 56 Tel. 22.101

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.-G.
BERN, Marktgasse 51 Tel. 20.121
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS
A. v. GUNTEN
Large Assortment in Lamps
Repairs
Beundenfeldstrasse 31 Tel. 27.499

Feinbäckerei - Konditorei
(BAKER and CONFECTIONER)
H. MAEDER
Kramgasse 76/ beim Zeitglocken
Spezialität: Wienernussgipfel

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

meer meubles
berne furniture

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

The Leading Department Store of Berne
Kaiser & Co., A. G., Berne
Marktgasse - Amthausgasse
SPORTS ARTICLES
Prompt and civil attention. Only highest quality goods at lowest prices. Novelties of all kinds.

PELZHAUS
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for reliability, quality and style. Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19

Dinner Sets
Wwe. CHRISTENER'S ERBEN
58 Kramgasse

Hoch-Schuhe
„Au Dock"
Marktgasse 13 Bern

Large Assortment of
LADIES' KNITTED DRESSES and JUMPERS
Zwygart
Bern
Kramgasse 55
Ladies' UNDERWEAR, Stockings and Gloves
High Class Goods

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY Ltd.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum
WATCHES, GOLD and SILVERWARE
LARGE ASSORTMENT
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

A. Ruof
BIJOUTERIE—ORFÈVRERIE
JOAILLERIE—
JEWELLERY
BERN
CHRISTOFFELGASSE 7
TELEPHONE 24.986

Flower Shop
FRAU C. BALLY
Bärenplatz 9 Tel. 27.627

ALKOHOLFREIES RESTAURANT
"ZUR MÜNZ"
Amthausgasse 1. - Besitzerinnen: Wwe. R. Schlup & Frl. M. Zingg
Bekannt für gute Küche. Heimeliges Säli für Vereine vorhanden.

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
Marktgasse 14
Bern's Stationery Shop
Fountain Pens, Visiting Cards

Furniture Bedding
Wohnungs-Einrichtungen
VISIT OUR EXPOSITIONS
Bern: Länggasstr. 12
Langenthal: Bahnhofstr 30
KÄSER
H. Käser & Co. A. G.

Splendide
Confectionery --- Tea Room
Open Tuesday and Thursday evening.

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 28 445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

Badan & Cie. (Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

Robert Chevallier
20 Rue du Marché, Terrailiet
MAROQUINERIE
ARTICLES DE VOYAGES

INTERLAKEN

The Leading Grocers of Bernese Oberland
Räuber & Co. Ltd.
Interlaken—Grindelwald—Wengen

LAUSANNE

MERSMANN
Rue de Bourg 10
WATCHMAKER — JEWELLER
Vacheron & Constantin - Zenith - Longines - Omega Agency
REPAIRING Tel. 23.234

SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE (Continued)

SPECIAL FURRIER
St. Pierre 2
Latest Models
A Biro
Repairing—Also made to order.

Art Floral Shop
LES FLEURS
G. Kernen, *Florist*
24 AVE. GARE
School of Flower Cultivation
TEL. 25.055

ST. GALLEN

Ladies' Ready-Made Garments
Underwear Hosiery
Dress Goods Silks
White Goods
Metzler
VOLKSMAGAZINE, ST. GALLEN

Modes A. STEINMANN WEBER
ST. GALLEN NEUGASSE 3

FRIDERICH & WAPPLER
MULTERGASSE 10
Mercerie
Silks and Velvets
Ladies' Underwear

H. ROHNER
Primeurs
Feine Ostsee Marenaden
(Vegetables)
MARKTPLATZ 4

THUN

WEBER & CO.
Sanitary Installations,
Central Heating, Repairs
"LE RÊVE" GAS STOVES

ZÄZIWIL

ZÄZIWIL i/E
(Linie: Berne-Langnau-Lucerne)
Gasthof Z. "Weissen Rössli"
Heimeliger Ferienort. Schönes Ausflugsziel. Niedrige Preise. Tel. 4. Prospekte durch Familie Künzi. Restaurant.

ZURICH

TEL. 22.511
GLOVES
STOCKINGS
GESCHWISTER RANDON
ZÜRICH - LÖWENGRABEN 26

ZENTRALHEIZUNGEN
Sanitäre Anlagen, Neuanlagen, Reparaturen, Techn. Beratungen
ROBERT BLUM
Sempacherstrasse 71, Zürich Tel. 41159
CENTRAL HEATING

R. HUSNER
Schifflände 8, beim Bellevue
Mercerie, Bonneterie, Stockings
Silk Underwear
All knitted goods for ladies and Gentlemen.

Chemiserie G. Werren
Zürich 7
Plattenstrasse 50 Tel. 44.543
wird sich freuen Sie bedienen zu dürfen. Herren und Damenwäsche, Socken, Cravatten (Underwear).

SILKS,
SILK GOODS,
WOOLLENS
SWISS KNITWEAR
GRIEDER & CO.
ZURICH
Lucerne St. Moritz

CUTLERY BLEULER
2 Postrasse 2, Zürich 1

HANS LOCHER & CO ZÜRICH
Münsterhof 18. *Founded 1822*
Fancy Leather Goods, All Traveling Requisites

SEIDEN-SPÖRRI
Silk and Woollen Merchant
Ties and Shawls
Rämihof 8, Eingang Stadelhoferstrasse
Tel. 24.256 Zurich 1

HERRENHÜTE
(Gentlemen's Hats)
Herren Mode Artikel
Umbrellas
bei GRIMM-RECKEWERTH
ZURICH 1
Marktgasse/
Ecke Rindermarkt

Mercerie-Nouveaute
GUST. MÜLLER'S ERBEN
Zurich 1 Poststr. 8 Telephon 32.349

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

MADAME DU PLESSIS
Ladies' Hair Specialist
DOMINION HOUSE
141, Longmarket St.
Phone 2.5662
Specialises in the Genuine Steam and Oil Permanent Wave.

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes
are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstowns Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

DURBAN

OLDFIELD BROS. & CO.
Home Furnishers
313-315 West St. Phone 3399 central

HOME MADE CAKES, PASTRY *and* SWEETS
ARLINES
(Formerly Mitchell Park T Room Depot)
Sandwiches All Varieties
Cut at short notice and delivered.
Proprietress. Mrs. Adeline Wallace
8 MERCURY LANE Phone "One Ate" 18

Marco BRITISH MADE REFRIGERATORS
For Household and Commercial Application
S. R. SMITH & CO.
Sole South African Distributing Agents
52, Aliwal St. Phone 3236

Ask Your Grocer for:
EUZOL Made in Durban
Floor Polish, Cloudy Ammonia, Salad and Cooking Oil, Sheep Dip, Sheep Marking Oil, Moto-Car Polish.
Manufacturer's Agent: W. Batting, Box 2278, Dbn.

LOUDON BROS.
GROCERS and
GENERAL DEALERS
48 Florida Rd. Telephone Cen. 3007

The Estcourt Butchery
FAMILY BUTCHERS
Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed
Specialities: Sausages, Polony, Waverly Hams and Bacons, Twin Stream Butter.
Stall 12, Borough Market. Phone 826.

FARMERS' FEDERATED DAIRIES
Pure Milk, Cream, Butter and Cheese
8-10 Brook Street Phone-1121

ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
STATIONERS and BOOKSELLERS
All Classes of Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, School Books and Requisites, Juvenile and Toy Books. Phone 127. 341 West Street.

E. P. & COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY LIMITED
GENERAL PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, CARD BOXMAKERS, ARTISTS, DESIGNERS
567 SMITH ST., DURBAN
Phones 330 and 3305

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Everything for
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High Class Confectioners
Highest Standard in quality and cleanliness.

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Cakes, Pastries, Teas, Lunches and Dinners
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Teachers of Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Languages, etc.
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Moderate Prices
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BRISBANE
THE BIG CITY STORE IN QUEEN STREET
FOR DRAPERY, CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, BOOTS AND SHOES
FAMOUS FOR LOW PRICES
For QUALITY, for SERVICE

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For Remembrance
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FLORAL ARTISTS
Californian Florists and Seedsmen
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ORANGE LEMONADE, DRY GINGER ALE, CREAM SODA, SODA WATER, SODA SQUASH
Obtainable all stores and Amelia Street Valley.

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Agricultural Produce Merchants and Commission Agents.
Poultry Farmers requisites have special attention. We sell these lines wholesale and retail. Laying and growing mashes. Chick food of all varieties, lowest possible prices, best quality
TRY THE GOODS

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Specialist in Pure Cosmetics
Special Foundation Cream
SKIN VARNISH SUN JOY
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A. Frank Isley Herbert Burnie
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PTY. LTD.
Offer exceptional values in RETREADS and also sell BICYCLES of excellent quality at very low prices.
64 Wickham Street and Barry Parade Valley, Brisbane

PRYCE and READ SALON
Specialising in Individual Styles
New stocks of Frocks, Millinery, Coats, Evening Wear continually arriving from our Southern buyers.
We cordially invite you to call.
173 ADELAIDE ST., near Edward St.

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293 Vulture St. East, South Brisbane
QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA
Board and residence, travelling, public and permanent; tariff moderate; meals optional; garage. Telephone J-2847.
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Be Smart—yet comfortable—
R. J. Morris Shoe Store has the largest selection in Brisbane and the prices are "right." Every pair of m's, women's and children's shoes are guaranteed reliable makes.
R. J. MORRIS SHOE STORE
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A. & G. FINLAYSON
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Men's Complete Outfitters
Take Advantage of Our Cash Order System
Address, 62-64 Queen Street, Brisbane

GEELONG

Riverside Dairy
for
Purity and Promptness
H. A. Tomkins Phone 2379
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For Your Grocery Supplies
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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Block "B" Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section.

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Shampooing, Repairing, General Cleaning
G. C. Singleton & Co.
MELB. F5619 SYD. B3788

The Australian WOMAN'S WORLD
Recipes Fashions Articles Stories
Monthly 358 COLLINS ST.

CLEAN TOWEL SERVICE
Sweet Smelling Fresh Towels
For Office Use
386 FLINDERS LANE, MELBOURNE

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

BALL & WELCH LTD
THE RECOGNISED DEPARTMENTAL STORE FOR GOOD SHOPPING!

What a Charming Gift!
FOTTER & MOORES MITCHAM LAVENDER
To be presented with any of these beautiful Toilet Goods would be pleasing indeed!
Select from: Lavender Water, Face and Talcum Powder, Bath Perfume, Purple Lilac Perfume and Talc, etc.
180-192 FLINDERS ST. MELBOURNE
Also Entrance Flinders Lane

INCLEY
Our Managing Director has returned from London and Europe with the latest models in Gowns, Hats, Wraps, Sportswear.
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THE WATTLE
For Teas, Luncheons and Dinners
Open till 8 P. M. daily and till 2 o'clock on Saturdays
374 Lt. Collins Street
MELBOURNE C1.
Tel. Cent. 5984 (6 lines)
The Wattle may be reserved for Private Functions

georgette LTD
266 COLLINS ST.
Cen. 6733
60 Castlereagh St. SYDNEY B3063
MODES and ROBES
Special Cash Department

A WELCOME AWAITS YOU
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BOND'S Busy Corner FOR MILLINERY
283 LT. COLLINS ST. MELBOURNE

BOOK LOVERS
AUSTRALIAN BOOKS ETC. FOR CENTENARY VISITORS
Book Shop and Library
239 Collins St., Melbourne F.2261

PLANT NOW FLOWER SEEDS
For SUMMER AND AUTUMN FLOWERING
GILL & SEARLE
23 Elizabeth Street, Melb. F3645 Pty. Ltd.

CAFE
The Wentworth
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Theatre and Wedding Parties Dances
Telephone F5390
COLLINS ST. C1
Opposite Town Hall
Tea, Dinners and Luncheons
Open every day till midnight and on Sundays till 9.30

"Ronald's" CENTRAL PTY. LTD.
for Flowers
229 Collins Street, next to Age Office

Good Tailoring
from
GOTAL MOVITZ
CAPITOL HOUSE Suits and Costumes
Swanston Street from £6. 6. 0
MELBOURNE, F. 2211

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INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
483 Collins St., Melbourne, C. 1, Cent. 9662
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, GENERAL
RING MISS JOBSON, AGENT
For particulars of this service
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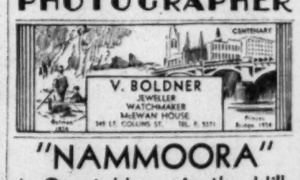
RICHARDS SHOES
117 Elizabeth St. CEN. 10381 WE STOCK
MELBOURNE BEDGGOOD
(Next McEwans) FOOTWEAR

RUTH HOLLICK
All communications to
79 Park St. Moonee Ponds W4
Telephone FU 6518 VISITING
PHOTOGRAPHER



"NAMMOORA"
A Guest Home in the Hills
OLINDA FALLS RD., MT. DANDENONG, VIC.
Hot and Cold Water. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser
Tennis Court, Croquet Lawn Tel. Kalorama 6

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

Come FIRST to
CRAIG'S
Right at FLINDERS ST. station
Bedggood
FOOTWEAR
Craig's Ladies' and Men's footwear departments have an attractive range of this famous footwear. All the newest styles are available in fittings and sizes to suit every foot. Change today to "Bedggood"! They ARE Good!
CRAIG, WILLIAMSON PTY LTD
8 to 32 ELIZABETH ST. MELBNE.

PELTIER
For QUALITY
SERVICE
SMARTNESS
GOWNS, COATS, HATS, SPORTSWEAR
Nicholas Bldgs., 37 Swanston Street

Gouge
THE ORIGINAL FRENCH DRY CLEANERS
Block Place Phone 3101, the Van Will Call 262 Collins St.
ALSO ALL SUBURBS
COUNTRY CLIENTS: Send direct to Middle Brighton

PROTECTION Means Peace and Security!
INSURE with
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Insurance Co. Ltd.
FIRE Victorian Branch
MARINE and GENERAL 55 William St.
Tel. C. 2001
TEL. C. 3356

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Opposite Christian Science Church St. Kilda Rd. and at 225 LATROBE ST., MELB. ALSO AT BALLARAT, BENDIGO, GEELONG
TYRES RETREADING BATTERIES PETROL OILS

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AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS
Petrol, Etc.
Tel. Win. 2777

PETERSON HAIR SHOPPE BEAUTY SALON
(Late San Francisco)
F 2794
EXPERT ATTENTION IN ALL BRANCHES
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"WILMAR"
CORSETS Mrs. Lottie Martin SALON
LINGERIE Miss D. Williams
294 Lt. Collins Street MELBOURNE
Tel. Central 5218

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GIFTS! FOR GIFTS GIFTS!
The Kind You LOVE
234 COLLINS ST.
Howey Court, Melbourne

Let Us Make Your Lampshades

PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
374 Little Collins St. 5th Floor
over "The Wattle"
Tel. F. 4348

OPTICIANS
Glasses Carefully Fitted
WALTER & BOWKER
F. 4198
113 ELIZABETH STREET, "Next McEwans"

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10 Victoria Street, Brunswick F8387

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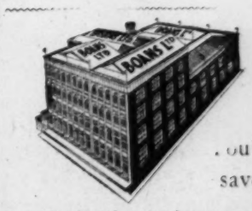
PERTH



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by purchasing from
BOAN'S Perth's Leading Department Store
Wellington and Murray Streets

THE LATTICE
Luncheons—Teas
Iced Drinks—Candies
Newspaper House Perth

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
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22 CLIFFORD AVENUE
Y. U. 2271 9 to 6 daily except Saturday.
Look for Sydney display advertisements in the news section.

Australia's Finest Store!

DAVID JONES'
Australia's most modern Department Store — the Store that serves over 4 million people annually, and in whose Restaurants almost 1½ million people are served with Lunch or Morning or Afternoon Tea each year.
SYDNEY CASTLEREAGH, ELIZABETH and MARKET STS.

Who Is Your Trustee?
Does he possess the knowledge and experience which the acceptance of that office demands?
Permanent Trustee Coy. of N. S. W. Ltd.
offers unexcelled trust service—combining security and experience with efficient administration.
Ask for explanatory booklet.
25 O'CONNELL STREET, SYDNEY

Max Factor's
COSMETICS
Individual Color Harmony
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE SYDNEY

SHIRLEY SHOES
of Quality and Value
Corner Pitt and Market St.
OPPOSITE FARMERS

EDWARD FAY Ltd.

SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, Central Square
George Street West, Broadway, Newtown and Parramatta

WAWARD & Co
FAMILY BUTCHERS
252 VICTORIA STREET
KING'S CROSS (Top of William Street)
Telephone F 3030 SYDNEY, N. S. W.
Fresh Rabbits Daily
All kinds of Poultry and Game in season.
Established 1880 NO BRANCHES

S. F. Burford & Son
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CUT GLASS
OTHER GIFTS
Watch and Jewellery Repair Service
112 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY
Near David Jones Phone M. A. 4926

Poullars'
Australia's largest and best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
The Oldest Jewellery House in Sydney
23 and 25 HUNTER STREET
Our comprehensive stock includes a beautiful collection of Black Opals and other Australian Gems.

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and COSTUME MAKER
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Tel. B2262

ACME CARDBOARD BOX MANUFACTURERS Etc.
W. T. KEEN
362a CROWN ST PHONE FL 1066

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS, LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering Castings
M.-W.-1278

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Direct Mail Advertising
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Margaret St, Sydney Tel: B-5489

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Half-Tone and Colour-Plate Specialists
Telephone F1151 (three lines)

Miss Levenberg Millinery Salon
Specializing in Large Head Fittings and Renovations.
SHOP 21, 3RD PROMENADE
State Shopping Block
Market Street, Sydney Tel. M. 2948

SEE NEXT PAGE

AUSTRALIA
SYDNEY (Continued)

The HOOVER
It Beats As It Sweeps As It Cleans
Authorized Distributors in All States
JOHN S. DRYSDALE
State Building, Market Street
SYDNEY, N. S. W.
Sole Australian Agent

Gourlay Bros.
LIMITED
Furniture Warehousemen Removalists and Storage Specialists
Estimates supplied for furnishing cottage or mansion
MILLER STREET
NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

Where Quality and Low Prices Combine
HORDERN BROS.
Pitt and George Streets, Sydney
Our Moderate Charges for Hosiery Repairs
Single Run 1d. inch—Minimum 6d.

"Sydney's Specialty Hardware Stores"
NOCK & KIRBY'S
417-421 also 188-194a George St. Sydney

Builder and Contractor
ALEXANDER SPEERS
McLachlan Ave., Rushcutters Bay, Sydney
Churches, Factories, Warehouses and Homes Built in City or Country
Renovations and small jobs of all descriptions attended to.
Telephones F. L. 4951—U. W. 9447

Winifred R. G. Steber
Pianoforte Playing
INDIVIDUAL OR CLASS INSTRUCTION
Children's Music Classes—A foundation for the study of any instrument.
Studios:
44 Palings' Buildings, Sydney
Manly Literary Institute
Phone: Y. U. 3403

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Small Girls and Boys' Frocks, Suits, Coats and Hats—Baby Wear—Hosiery—Lingerie
Her Majesty's Arcade, 28c The Promenade Castlereagh St. Level, opp. David Jones. SYDNEY

Electrical Contracting and Repairs
BUILDERS' and PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
If it concerns the HOME, ask US.
Crockery Glassware Kitchenware
Starrs SERVICE STORE
Delivery Service Phone
337 Parramatta Road, Leichhardt Pet. 381

Primrose Showroom
8 IMPERIAL ARCADE, SYDNEY
Opp. Hordern Bros.
Hosiery and Lingerie
HEMSTITCHING, PLEATING and INVISIBLE MENDING

GORDON BAKERY
F. SCHMEISING
trading as
J. CURRAN
BEST SERVICE. HIGHEST QUALITY BREAD. 10 PRIZES GAINED
Carts deliver from Turramurra to Chatswood
Phone: J. X 1991

SAN REMO
REFINED GUEST HOUSE
34 Murdoch Street, Cremorne. N. S. W.
Direct Communication to Manly and Balmoral Beaches
Handy to City and local Christian Science church.
Phone: X. 3544

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
280 GEORGE ST., opp. Margaret St. SYDNEY

Hillcrest Laundry Ltd.
RENNY LANE
PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service, Personal and Household.
Specialist in Dress Shirts
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone P1502

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of London
Fire and Marine Funds exceed £60,000,000
Pitt and Hunter Street, Sydney

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Art and Commercial
PRINTERS
Lyceum House 214 Pitt St. Ph.: M. A. 5516

MISS DUNN M3925
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KING AND ELIZABETH ST.
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
FOR SERVICE AND SATISFACTION IN PRINTING
A·E·RICHARDS
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(NEAR QUAY) PHONE B 4661
TELEPHONE MA 3597
MADEMOISELLE CLERC
EXCLUSIVE DESIGNER
Robes et Manteaux
St. James Buildings, 107-9 Elizabeth Street, SYDNEY

AUSTRALIA
SYDNEY (Continued)

ANTHONY HORDERNS'
FOR EVERYTHING AT THEIR FAMOUS LOW PRICES
"The Senior Store," Sydney

STUDEBAKER
Distributors for N. S. W.
SNEDDONS MOTORS
LIMITED
258-262 CASTLEREAGH STREET
Service Station: PARRAMATTA RD. Nr. Missenden Rd. CAMPERDOWN
TELEPHONES: Office) M 4237 Sales (2 lines Service L 2781

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Registering Pianos
Commercial Refrigerators
WESTINGHOUSE
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E. F. Wilks & Co., Ltd.
124 CASTLEREAGH STREET

L. M. Oldfield
Trained Corsetiere
Individual Corsetry
102a Hunter St
A corset for every figure.
Phone B. 5260

Quality Inn
Soda Fountain Coffee Shop
good food ··· smart service
popular prices
Ray F. Lancaster proprietor
108 King St.

J.B.GOOCH
HAIRDRESSER
PERMANENT WAVING
EUGENE OIL METHOD
All Branches of Hairdressing Service by Skilled Operators.
Callaghan House, 393 George Street SYDNEY
Estab. 55 Years. Phone MA 5583

Flowers Chosen for Quality and Outstanding Beauty
FRED SEARL
FLORAL STUDIOS Ltd
120 KING STREET, SYDNEY
TELEPHONE: B6061 (THREE LINES)

MONTPELLIER
PRIVATE HOTEL
39 Elizabeth Bay Rd., Sydney
Proprietress, Mrs. F. M. Paulsen
Phone F.2218

DOBBS BROS. LTD.
House Furnishers, Blind Makers Upholsterers
52-54 THE CORSO and 50 OCEAN BEACH MANLY Telephone YU 1076

The Crown Studios in Conjunction With The Swiss Studios
(A. A. BINNIE)
New Address:
BERNARD'S BUILDINGS
387 GEORGE ST., SYDNEY
(Opp. Strand Arcade)
Portraiture for the Family
Est. 48 years M. A. 8329

NEW ZEALAND
CHRISTCHURCH

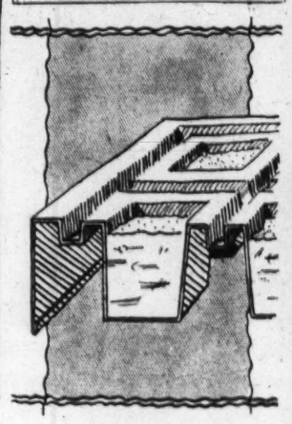
Shop at the
D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL ST. CHRISTCHURCH

BROOKES
RELIABLE SHOE VALUE
NOTED FOR QUALITY AND VALUE
J. J. BROOKES Shoe Specialist
168 Manchester Street, Christchurch
(Next Civic Theatre)

ELLIS & CO.
TAILORS for LADIES and GENTLEMEN
THE TRIANGLE
227 HIGH ST. CHRISTCHURCH

Daily Features

With the Inventors



Ice Cube Tray

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE ice-cube tray (U. S. Patent No. 1971879 has an entirely new feature, since it permits one to remove one or two cubes without disturbing the others. The section cut through the tray in the picture above shows how this is done. The metal flanges around each ice-cube cavity are slightly flexible, allowing for expansion as the water freezes, so that the cubes do not become frozen in place so firmly; then, when warm water is introduced, on the bottom of the cubes, any one may be removed separately.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Adamant — From the Greek *adamas*, literally "unconquerable," and applied by early writers to a very hard metal. In later times the Latin *lapidem adamantem* was applied to the magnet or loadstone. The word is accented on the first syllable, *ad'-a-mant* (first and third *a*'s short, second as in *sofa*).

***Adversary** — *Ad'-ver-ser-y* (secondary stress on third syllable; *a* short, first *e* as in maker, second short).

Cephas—*Se'-fas* (*e* long, *a* clipped-short as in account).

***"Colossians (iii.4)"** — *Ko-losh'-anz, three, four.* The second edition of Webster's wisely relegates to second choice its former preferred pronunciation of "Colossian" as four syllables.

Conquer, vanquish — The *n* is sounded as in ink, *kong'-ker, vang'-kwish.*

Corinthians—The *o* is as in obey.

Cruel—Two syllables, *kroo'-el* (*oo* as in food, *e* clipped-short as in silent).

Ecclesiastes—The first *e* is short.

Effect—Whether as noun or verb, the word is sounded *eh-fekt'* (each *e* short).

Emmaus—*Eh-may'-us* (*e* short, *a* long, *u* clipped-short).

***Fiery** — Preferably two syllables, *fi'-ry* (long *i*). The old preference for three syllables is now second choice.

Fountain, mountain — End them *-tin*, not *-tane* or *-'n.*

Guillotined—The accent is on the third syllable, *gil-o-teend'* (short *i*, long *o*, *ee* as in feet). The noun, however, is accented on the first syllable.

Knowest, wouldest—Two syllables.

***Mary Magdalene**—*Mair'-y* (*ai* as in fair) *Mag'-da-leen* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, *ee* as in feet). We hasten, however, to repeat a protest for a trace of the long *a* in "Mary."

***Moses**—Preferably *Mo'-zez* (long *o*, *e* clipped-short). The old Webster's listed the *e* as short.

Possess—The *o* is clipped-short as in connect.

Received'st—Three syllables.

***Tabernacle**—The third syllable is no longer to be slighted, as it has secondary stress, *tab'-er-nak-'l* (each *a* short, *e* as in maker).

***Transition** — Preferably *tranzish'-un* (*a* and *i* short, *u* clipped-short). The second syllable was formerly recorded as *-sish*—quite unpopular.

Vice versa—*Vi'-se* (long *i*, *e* as in create) *vur'-sa* (*u* as in urn, *a* as in *sofa*).

Washing — *Wosh'-ing* (vowels short); avoid *wawsh'-ing.*

"(1), (2)"—Read as *one, two.*

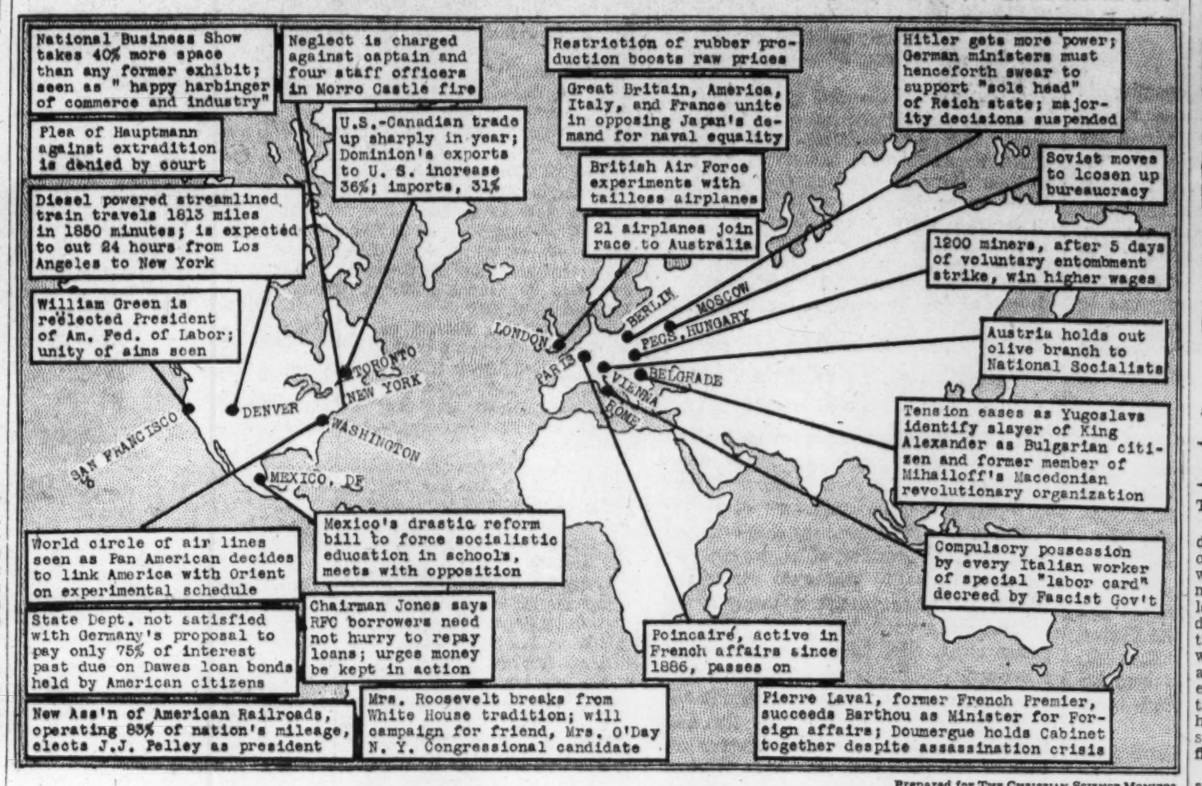
*Asterisks mark words which, according to first choice in the second edition of Webster's New International Dictionary, are pronounced differently from first-choice listings in the old edition.

Today's Limerick

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

When Bob got a new pair of skiis
He started down hill and his kniis
Spread wider, until,
It seemed that the hill
Was marked with parenthesiis.

World News of the Week at a Glance


National Business Show takes 40% more space than any former exhibit; seen as "happy harbinger of commerce and industry"
Neglect is charged against captain and four staff officers in Morro Castle fire
Restriction of rubber production boosts raw prices
Hitler gets more power; German ministers must henceforth swear to support "sole head" of Reich state; majority decisions suspended
Plea of Hauptmann against extradition is denied by court
U.S.-Canadian trade up sharply in year; Dominion's exports to U. S. increase 36%; imports, 31%
Great Britain, America, Italy, and France unite in opposing Japan's demand for naval equality
Soviet moves to loosen up bureaucracy
Diesel powered streamlined train travels 1813 miles in 1850 minutes; is expected to cut 24 hours from Los Angeles to New York
British Air Force experiments with tailless airplanes
21 airplanes join race to Australia
1200 miners, after 5 days of voluntary entombment strike, win higher wages
William Green is reelected President of Am. Fed. of Labor; unity of aims seen
Austria holds out olive branch to National Socialists
Tension eases as Yugoslavs identify slayer of King Alexander as Bulgarian citizen and former member of Mihailoff's Macedonian revolutionary organization
Mexico's drastic reform bill to force socialistic education in schools, meets with opposition
World circle of air lines seen as Pan American decides to link America with Orient on experimental schedule
Compulsory possession by every Italian worker of special "labor card" decreed by Fascist Gov't
Chairman Jones says RFC borrowers need not hurry to repay loans; urges money be kept in action
State Dept. not satisfied with Germany's proposal to pay only 75% of interest past due on Dawes loan bonds held by American citizens
Poincaré, active in French affairs since 1886, passes on
New Ass'n of American Railroads, operating 85% of nation's mileage, elects J.J. Pelley as president
Mrs. Roosevelt breaks from White House tradition; will campaign for friend, Mrs. O'Day N. Y. Congressional candidate
Pierre Laval, former French Premier, succeeds Barthou as Minister for Foreign affairs; Doumergue holds Cabinet together despite assassination crisis
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
MOSCOW
PEGS, HUNGARY
BELGRADE
VIENNA
ROME
TORONTO
NEW YORK
DENVER
WASHINGTON
SAN FRANCISCO
MEXICO, DF

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

"What Hast Thou in the House?"

ONE woman is making salable Christmas gifts from the materials she has on hand. Scraps of cretonne on her hands become fancy pillows and children's aprons. Odd balls of crochet cotton turn into lingerie clasps, doilies, and scarf ends. Turkish towels folded double develop into adorable shampoo jackets.

With birch bark for covers and typewriting paper for pages, she makes address books. Beads become necklaces; satin pieces are made into potential vanity bags or transform cheap dolls into boudoir beauties. Since she is a shut-in, her children and friends must be her salesmen; but other women, differently situated, could find their customers among neighbors and acquaintances. Mrs. M. N. F.

Remember?

Readers are invited to use this column to remind the youngsters of the advantages of the good old days.

When drug stores didn't serve lunches? (B. Madeline W., New York.)

When bellows were used to fan a blaze in the fireplace? (L. H. B., Johnstown, Penna.)

When lamp chimneys were polished with crushed newspaper? (Mrs. L. R. S. and Mrs. M. N. H. Los Angeles.)

When bookkeepers stayed at the office until midnight the last few days of every month? (Mrs. Hettie J. B., Dallas, Texas.)

When conservatively stylish men wore the "Congress shoe," with elastic on each side at the ankle? (Dwight L. W., Ben Lomond, Calif.)

When a "donation party" was part of the preacher's pay, given after harvest? (E. S. G., Wheaton, Ill.)

When Sister wore a Merry Widow hat so large she could scarcely get into the street car? (Emil K., Newton Center, Mass.)

When fashion forbade women to swing their arms when walking? (Mrs. E. S. R., Shaker Heights, O.)

Daily Anecdote

Better Attraction

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A TEMPERAMENTAL singer by the name of Gordon complained of his accompanist, who happened to be Handel, the great composer. He believed, and it was probably true, that Handel's accompaniments were attracting more attention than his singing. He threatened, unless there was a change, to jump upon the harpsichord.

"Very well," replied Handel calmly, "tell me when you will do that and I will advertise it. More people will come to see you jump than to hear you sing."

Quotation for Today

BE HONEST with yourself, whatever the temptations; say nothing to others that you do not think, and play no tricks with your own mind. Of all the evil spirits abroad at this hour, in this world, insincerity is the most dangerous.—J. A. FROUDE.

Parables of Safed the Sage

When Business Was Really Good

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

I HAVE a friend who is a Manufacturer. And I met him on a Certain Day, and I said, How doth it fare with thee in thy Business?

And he answered and said, I have more Business than I can do. Men Stand in Line to give me orders, and ask no Questions about Price.

And I said, Thou oughtest to be a Happy Man, but thou wearest a Look of Care.

And he said, This thing of getting orders Too Easily is not What it is Cracked Up to be. I Desire again the Good Old Days When Business was Business.

And I said, Tell me more about it.

And he said, There be many things about it that I like not. One thing is this, that it hath Disorganized my Selling Force so that not in Ten Years shall I have it back in its old time Efficiency. There was a time when my Traveling men Covered the Land from Dan to Beersheba and from Boston to Denver, and they were known in every Wholesale House in the Land. They laughed at Fatigue, and at Competition did they Mock. They taught reluctant buyers to Eat out of Our Hand, and they Practiced the Painless Extraction of Orders from Merchants till their Salesmanship became a Fine Art. Now do those same Traveling Men sit in mine office with their feet on their desks, and treat Insolently the same Merchants who come in to Plead with them for Goods. It is Not Good for a Salesman nor for a Business that it should be on this wise. Therefore do I desire the good old days when Business was Business, when we knew we had the Goods and Had to Get Rid of them, and our Salesmen had to Get Up and Dust or Get off the Pay Roll.

And I meditated much of these things. And I said, I am well persuaded that the Good God knew that it was not well for men to Achieve Success Too Easily. Therefore will I the more Patiently Perform my Part in the Struggle of Life. For God hath put us in a world where he who achieveth Success must Go Out on the Road and Do Business.

Brevities

Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch: The Blue Eagle, at one year old, is a well-grown bird. And what a bill!

Arkansas Gazette: Papers now are full of stories of wild geese "winging southward." Report 'em walking, and that'll be news.

"What Now, Little Man?"

Table-Top Snapshot by F. M. Vierra, Oakland, Calif., for the Monitor Camera Club.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Cushi, Joab's Messenger

WHEN the forces of David, under the leadership of Joab, had quelled Absalom's rebellion, it was but natural that a messenger should be sent to the king bearing tidings of the victory and of the passing of his son. Ahimaaz asked leave to fulfill this task, but his request was at first denied; and Joab dispatched upon the errand one whom our Common Version describes as "Cushi." But since in the original the word "cushi" is preceded by the definite article, it might rather be rendered "the Cushite" (i. e., the "Ethiopian").

The Ethiopian was doubtless a personal slave of the Israelite commander, and it appears that this alien had little hesitation about announcing to David not only the triumph of his armies, but also the fate of Absalom; while Ahimaaz, who had outrun him, evaded the issue, and refrained from breaking the news concerning the young prince (II Sam. 18:19-32).

Things of Beauty

Readers are invited to send to this department jottings of beautiful or colorful impressions.

The morning song of a busy hen.

A field of flax in bloom.
—*Ralph W. K., Fargo, N. D.*

Jeweled reflection of city lights stretching across a lagoon.

A frog chorus on a quiet night.
—*Bertha V. E., Long Beach, Calif.*

A fire in front of a tent in the wilderness.

A thatched cottage by the roadside.
—*B. Madeline W., New York*

Shining faces around a family dinner table.

The silver path across ocean waves in summer moonlight.
Mrs. Helen R. W., Birmingham, Mich.

The hushed awe of watching the curved surface of our earth pass over, and gradually engulf, the glistening disk of the sun.

The deep purple of a clear night, with countless opalescent stars passing in majestic review.
—*Gail B. C., San Francisco*

The tinkle of sleigh bells and the sparkle of snow on a moonlight night.

A winding road bordered with white birches.

Emerson's line: "It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the great man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude."

An autumn day in the White Mountains.
—*Mrs. Fay F. S., Philadelphia*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Joyful Ending

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

LAST summer a fire developed in the hills behind Pasadena—behind which flows the Big Tujunga.

Soon flames crackled their way down the brush-clad slopes. Ahead of them fled nature's inhabitants, who had broadcast to one another a mysterious warning. Down from leafy shelters in the heights sped deer with startled fawns beside them. Down from tops of trees whisked squirrels and chipmunks; and from holes at their roots and elsewhere darted small foxes and the tribes that burrow. While overhead, with noisy whir of widespread wings, a feathered host took flight.

Down, down, with single urge—safety—fled the fire-chased throng into the smoke-filled canyon—through to its mouth. Reaching the clearing beyond, with its man-made homes, a joyful event awaited all but the deer, which followed the stream.

Anticipating just such an exodus, kind dwellers had prepared refreshement for the weary—then hid to watch unseen.

Vessels of all kinds and sizes—tubs, buckets, dish-pans and whatnots—were under hydrants and were overflowing with clear cold water. Pools and shower baths were prepared for the birds, and circular lawn sprays were ready for all interested. And how the little fugitives reveled on the wet grass, and flirted with the water! Unafraid of one another. More than tolerant—even friendly. Meeting on common grounds—the same needs and same supply.

In Lighter Vein

Stick Around!

A young man who had received his diploma had been looking around successively for a position, for employment, and for a job. Entering an office, he asked to see the manager, and while waiting he said to the office boy:

"Do you suppose there is any opening here for a college graduate?"

"Well, dere will be," was the reply, "if de boss don't raise me salary to t'ree dollars a week by termorrer night."—*Montreal Star.*

Saving His Good Name

The accused had been duly convicted, when it was proved, on further evidence, that he had actually been in prison at the time the act was committed.

"Why didn't you say so?" demanded the judge of the prisoner.

"Well," said the man, apologetically, "I was afraid of prejudicing the jury against me."—*Magazine Digest.*

Tenting Tonight

A kindly, but somewhat patronizing landlady inquired of the young bride as to how she would spend a certain holiday.

"Our plans so far," replied the bride a little distantly, "are tentative."

"Oh, how delightful!" exclaimed the landlady. "I'm sure you'll enjoy camping out more than anything else you could do."

Ahem!

Fisherman: "I tell you, it was that long! I never saw such a fish!"

Friend: "I believe you."—*Bee-Hive.*

What They Say

Control

"Control of competition is the essential task of the NRA."—*General Johnson.*

High Cost Retards Trade

"No small part of the heavy unemployment in the building trade must be attributable to the public disinclination to carry out household repairs in view of the high cost involved."—*F. H. C. Tallack.*

Farms and Factories

"If farms can be so beautiful, need factories be so hideous?"—*Bishop of Southwick.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—His Weak Point

By CARMACK

Today we decided to take a vote to see which Gloom Chaser has the best master or mistress—
But first we called on a few and looked them over and did a little sniffing and tried to size them up—
Well, sir, my Boss seemed to make the biggest hit of all, and I felt sure that he would get the most votes—
But some fellow had to bark out and say-"What does he think about baths, and how often does he give them to you?"
Of course I had to admit that he thinks they are pretty important and that he gives me one quite often-at which they dropped their tails and cooled off in a hurry!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Relief vs. Bonus

THE American Legion is opening its convention Monday at Miami. Nearly forty per cent of the delegates are reported pledged to a demand for immediate payment of the bonus. And not only is Legion sentiment abandoning the patriotic attitude which rejected a bonus demand last year; many Republicans who supported President Hoover's stand against the bonus have now decided to play politics and push this demand for special favors. That situation is the key to President Roosevelt's address at Roanoke, Virginia.

Without some knowledge of it one might fail to understand the real import of the speech. For the President never mentioned the bonus. He dwelt on the "magnitude of our task" of providing relief for the millions who are destitute or handicapped. He gave assurances that in these expenditures the Administration would have "due regard for the credit of the Government of the United States." So far it would appear that Mr. Roosevelt was appealing to the generosity of citizens and seeking to reassure business men.

But there was a more pertinent purpose for this speech. The President had made an occasion to speak to the veterans; he had not journeyed into Virginia merely to dedicate a hospital, even one of the magnificent institutions a generous nation provides for the care of men who fought in its defense and to which many are admitted who did not fight and others who do not even claim their disability was due to war service. And the core of Mr. Roosevelt's message to the veterans was a plea for them to recognize their own strength and as strong men to refrain from asking preferment in the distribution of relief.

Significantly he pointed out that:

> It has been amply demonstrated that the veterans of the World War, today in the prime of life, are better off, from the point of view of employment and of annual income, than the average of any other great group of our citizens.

It is a plea to the manhood, the fighting qualities and the patriotism of the Legion. It would not be amiss if the President were to address a similar appeal to other elements in the population which are finding it too easy to live on relief and are drifting into pauperism.

It would be still better were the President to push even further the commendable efforts the Federal Relief Administration has made to keep corruption and partisanship out of the gigantic and complicated distribution of relief funds. When Democratic candidates are seeking office on their claimed ability as siphons sucking money from the Treasury into their particular locality, it is difficult for the Government to deny a demand from the Legion for special favors. The President must do everything in his power to remove any shadow of excuse on such grounds.

But after all, Legionnaires will be on weak footing if they ask for preferred treatment as a group. And Republicans who join in and say, "Well, everybody else is getting theirs," are not only turning their coats to win political advantage; they are misrepresenting the facts. For despite leaks and mistakes in the administration of relief, there are no other special groups such as the veterans getting special favors. And the demand of the Legion for the bonus at this time would either endanger the Government's credit or would deprive many—who also did their bit for their country—of the help they need far more than do uninjured veterans.

And of course needy veterans are already getting relief. The plea for the bonus would be a plea for relief ahead of others. Is it possible that men who scorned service behind the lines, men who felt disgraced if they did not get across, men who even went A. W. O. L. to get into the front lines, will now seek a slacker's place in the war against depression, will seek special and selfish protection from those other enemies, hunger and misery? The President has put the question very clearly.

Radio Soapboxers?

AS AN "added attraction," Britain's radio public occasionally hears an angry shout, "Down with the ——!" during a lull in a broadcast from a public ballroom or music hall. But the British Broadcasting Corporation, taking its work seriously as a quasi-public trust, is getting a bit annoyed with the attempts of the politically disgruntled "to get a few words in edgewise."

The soapbox radio propagandist has not yet arrived in England and probably will never get the hearing that his fellow ranters get in Hyde Park under the protection of the London "bobby." And if he did, probably most Englishmen, traditionally conservative, would limit the audience to Hyde Park proportions by a flick of the tuning dial.

In America, the radio has become as much a political weapon as it is a means of selling soap, automobiles or razor blades. The President uses it "to go to the people." Minor political candidates use the microphone as a mud-throwing catapult.

In neither of the two great English-speaking countries, however, are the ether waves welcome to those who wish to shout a few "Down withs" at no cost to themselves. In America, time is advertising space, bought and paid for, while in Britain a 10s. fee is the price radio owners pay to be free of selling propaganda. The day of the radio Hyde Park probably is far distant. Perhaps it awaits in one of the Utopias present-day soapboxers dream about.

Votes Against Democracy

GENERAL SMUTS does not believe "we are on the verge of another great war." But he feels another danger he fears more than the danger of war.

The great South African soldier-statesman took the occasion of his installation as rector of St. Andrew's University Wednesday to emphasize a "decay of the individual's responsibility and share" in government. And, as it happened, while he was speaking in London his words were being illustrated halfway across the world.

In the American Middle West the AAA has been holding a corn-hog referendum, part of the plan that Secretary Wallace describes as "economic democracy" for agriculture. By Wednesday the returns on the balloting indicated that not more than 50 per cent of eligible farmers had voted, although the referendum aimed at getting an expression of opinion from farmers already coöperating with the Farm Administration in its production control programs.

As Mr. Wallace has suggested, the rapidity with which this referendum was handled and lack of publicity in some states may account in a measure for the small vote. Nevertheless, it must be said that as a rule those who benefit from the privileges of democratic government have hardly recognized the responsibility individuals must bear if the rights it guarantees to individuals are to be continued.

In the United States, the potential voting population is about 67,000,000. Balloting in the last two presidential elections—and these elections usually attract more voter interest than any others—totaled less than 40,000,000 votes. Mussolini or Hitler might be pardoned for assuming that these figures show a good 27,000,000-vote possibility of dictatorship in America.

Probably it is partly because of facts such as these that General Smuts would awaken theoretical supporters of democracy to some more practical interest in it. He has observed dictatorship spreading in Europe, and forms of oppression at work over a large part of the world, and he makes a startling conclusion:

> Perhaps I do not exaggerate when I say that of what we call liberty in its full human meaning—freedom of thought, speech, action and self-expression—there is today less in Europe than there has been during the last 2000 years.

These may be alarming words. But perhaps they will awaken people in free countries to the need of a more active individual interest in their government. And as they do, it is possible that the results will help to turn the tides that have been alarming General Smuts.

Indian Summer

IT WAS of June that a poet wrote: "Then, if ever, come perfect days." Nevertheless, the days of Indian summer bring a serene beauty all their own. In the northeastern and Mississippi Valley states of the United States, Indian summer comes as a sort of fifth season, neither summer nor autumn, yet kin of both. Its calm, translucent atmosphere and mellow sunshine are reminiscent of summer, but there is a warning tang of autumn in the air.

The landscape is veiled in a purple haze shading into opal sky on the horizon. Silence broods over browning fields at rest after their season's growing. Summer's roses have gone and asters and sumac reign in their stead. Nature has touched the trees with gold and scarlet. The sun shines brightly and bravely as if summer still lingered with reluctant feet, but falling leaves rustle a soft requiem to the parting season.

In the field a boy follows the plow down the long furrow. In the orchard apples lie in heaps of russet and red. The corncrib bulges with its golden treasure.

But counterfeit summer does not weave its spell over bird or beast. Realistic squirrels scamper with nuts to the store they are laying up against winter's need. Wild geese wing their way swiftly and silently southward. Summer songbirds have already gone.

As the sun sinks behind the hills a chill steals upon the air. With twilight comes the incense of burning leaves. Over the moor the evening star smiles faintly and tinkling cowbells signal homing herds. It is time to leave the mellow melancholy of the fields. In the windows of the farmhouse the evening lamps are lighted. Food and shelter, rest and warmth, man's elemental material needs, are there. And there, too, are memories of other Indian summers, of friends and meditations on the meaning of the cycle of the seasons.

Blaming Inflation

Book of the Day

NOT for the economics professor at the University of London the jettisoning of the heritage of generations of "subtle and disinterested thought" which so many of his distinguished fellows have been led to condone. He is that *rara avis*, an orthodox economist, in an academic and practical world of unorthodoxy. Thus he reads the lessons of the great depression in the texts of the authorities (THE GREAT DEPRESSION, by Lionel Robbins. London: Macmillan. 8s. 6d.).

Economists in Europe are generally agreed that the cause of the trouble lay in the United States. This is a tribute to American power. Some of them, however, incline to the view that the United States erred by "sterilizing" its immense gold reserves.

Professor Robbins agrees with his colleagues as to locale. But, far from sterilizing gold, Americans "undoubtedly" indulged in "a most considerable inflationary movement," and to Professor Robbins this was the genesis of the trouble.

The evidence on which Professor Robbins rests his case is money in circulation. Bank deposits, or check money, are tabulated. For the member banks of the Federal Reserve System they rose between January, 1926, and November, 1929, from $29,100,000,000 to $33,100,000,000. That in itself does not show much inflation. Monetary inflation, however, is determined not only by the actual sum in circulation but also by its turnover.

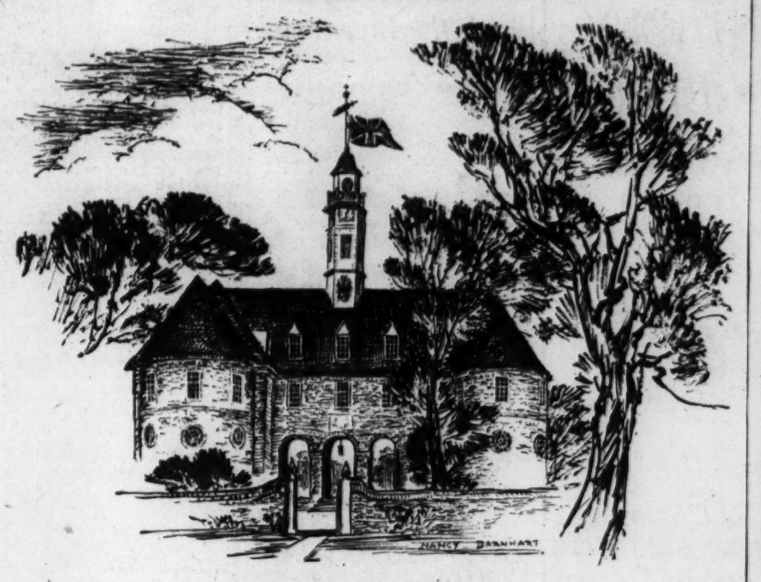
One could wish that Professor Robbins had dug deeper into his American figures. For his data refer only to a segment of the money availability of Americans. At most, member bank deposits amount to only 70 per cent of total bank deposits. Moreover, the deposits that are subject to check are in current accounts, so-called demand deposits. If one takes the figures for all demand deposits, one finds that they went up in the period examined by Professor Robbins from $25,600,000,000 to $26,700,000,000, or relatively a negligible amount.

What, however, of velocity? Bank debits hardly provide the right dividend into which to divide deposits. For bank debits whirled up so much because of the speculation in stocks and real estate throughout the country. They are not necessarily a true index of the monetary income at the community's disposal. What we require to find out is national income and, having already got the figure for money in circulation, we can then obtain the ratio of income velocity by dividing one by the other. Fortunately Prof. Lauchlin Currie of Harvard has already made such a study. He finds that income velocity went up only from 3.31 to 3.48 from 1926 to 1929. That certainly does not countenance Professor Robbins's conclusion that "the increase in the effective volume of money was very great indeed," viewed, that is, for the country as a whole.

Professor Robbins is a very accomplished writer who can knock down many of the new economic idols with a compelling deftness. His demolition of planning and the planners, for example, is one of the choicest pieces of writing we have lately encountered in economic literature. But he leaves the impression in his analysis of leaning over too far in his zeal to prove his case.

H. B. ELLISTON

"... Noble, Beautiful and Commodious ..."



The Old Capitol, Restored.

Visions Recaptured

By Nancy Barnhart

[The historic city of Williamsburg, Virginia, has been restored to its colonial appearance and is to be visited today by President Roosevelt. The background of this ambitious undertaking is revealed in the following article.]

"JUST how did the idea of restoring Colonial Williamsburg come to me?" The Rector of Old Bruton Church smiled. "It would be pretty hard to tell you, because it seems to have been with me ever since I've known Williamsburg. Perhaps it was on one of those mild, clear Virginian nights when I roamed the streets of the sleeping town, and felt the stir of ancient thoughts, visions, prophecies, that animated the men who lived here, who walked these streets and gazed in admiration at the very same stars that now shine on me." He paused for a moment of reflection.

Small wonder that there sprang into view as gallant and public-spirited a group of men as ever met in solemn conclave to defend their rights: Washington and Jefferson, John Marshall, the Randolphs, the Lees, George Mason, I could go on and on naming them. It was here in Williamsburg that Patrick Henry blazed forth into immortal speech. Here, in the year 1776, they set up the first written Constitution of a free and independent state, several weeks before the formal Declaration of Independence.

* * *

"How shall we keep forever the vision of these men? How can we impress upon the coming generations their deathless ideals? Why not a shrine to their memory, a living shrine that will present a picture, right before our eyes, of the stirring days when the great American idea was in the crucible of formation! This has been my dream through the years."

He did not have the appearance of a "dreamer," this Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, as he stood looking at me. He is a bluff, hearty man, rather massive in type. Instead, he might be called the practical idealist, blessed with that perquisite of true genius, the infinite capacity for work, for staying with his inspiration till it had yielded up its smallest details. Fortunately, there was much to work with, in the little town where Dr. Goodwin took his post as rector of the famous old church.

By a quirk of events, Williamsburg had been saved from the march of progress. It was the removal of the seat of government to Richmond in 1779, for then a gentle blanket of obscurity almost as complete as the ashes that covered Herculaneum and Pompeii descended on the quaint colonial scene. Ravages by fire there were, of course; the forces of gravity, wind, weather, and business had their way; but beneath it all was preserved the character, the integrity, the dignity of its prime. After the manner of Virginia aristocracy, it continued to live and to maintain its traditions. Many of the original buildings were still intact—the old church for example.

"When I accepted the appointment as Rector of Bruton Church," continued Dr. Goodwin, "it was on the express condition that I be permitted to restore that venerable monument, as far as was humanly possible, to its appearance in the days when Washington worshiped there—no mean task, you may surmise. And this required money. However, because the need was so evident, the funds began to pour in from interested friends and patriotic societies, and so the work began.

"Somehow I knew that this was not all. The idea persisted, to restore the town in its entirety; a daring scheme you would say. Not just a famous church to be remodeled, not simply a few buildings to be re-created after the old patterns, but a whole city to be transported into the past of two hundred years ago! Who would have the courage or the folly to tackle such a problem? Five years passed. No answer. Ten years; no gleam of hope. Fifteen; twenty. Twenty-one. At last the door has opened! The torch has been grasped by one whose magnificent generosity is equaled only by the means at his command—John D. Rockefeller Jr."

* * *

And so Williamsburg is coming into its own. Like a rare old tapestry hanging in shreds, which must be handled carefully and examined minutely, so that the new threads to be interwoven may match the old in color, in weight, in texture, in the very twist of the warp and woof. Patiently, reverently, the work has progressed. Archæologists and architects, chemists and historians, specialists in a hundred different lines were called upon. Libraries were searched for data, foreign cities were appealed to, for items relating to the buildings as they once stood.

Means were found by creating anew the handmade bricks of the period, from the identical materials. Stone could be quarried from the same hillsides that produced it, centuries ago. Small panes of glass, wavy, uneven, but authentic, were ordered for the windows, as in the old days, from England. The same kind of pine that the colonial builders used was available for woodwork. Fireproof shingles have been produced that give a faithful presentation of weather-worn gray roofing, although every precaution for fire protection is being used.

Today most of the important buildings are finished, the scaffolding removed, and a great deal of the furniture installed. As we view the prim Capitol, standing there with its eighteenth century composure, its two curved bow-fronts, and its jaunty little cupola flying the Union Jack, we do not know whether to shout or to give a dignified salute. Perhaps we might just murmur the words of the Reverend Hugh Jones who described this building in 1724, "The Capitol, as noble, beautiful, and commodious Pile as any of its Kind."

The bell that sounded in the ears of patriots and nation-builders rings out through the balmy air. Massive trees that have watched the coming and going of many decades look down from their serenity upon a surprising scene. For the city is not a haunt of the past, not a museum or a mausoleum. The busy modern world has adopted it. These stout colonial mansions are inhabited. Behind the square panes of the quaint show-windows there is modern merchandise displayed for sale. It is all a fitting tribute to those whose vision made possible the present-day America.

North . . South . . East . . West

Before We Vote in November

By Frank L. Perrin

MANY of us have learned, through experience or teaching, the wisdom of taking account of the privileges and blessings which we enjoy. They increase and multiply as we learn better to appreciate and utilize them. Should we not, as wisely and as honestly, appraise and catalogue our prejudices?

Election day, as it draws near in biennial or quadrennial periods, seems always to revive and emphasize these prejudices, some unconsciously cultivated and some, as we console ourselves into believing, an inheritance from the past. No matter what their supposed source, they are all too real in the power we mistakenly accord to them, and too persuasive in influencing our judgment when we should judge wisely.

In a period about as long after the end of the war between the states as this present period since the last great war, the bitterness engendered in that earlier conflict still prejudiced the people of both the North and South as perceptibly and as unreasonably as the unopposed hatreds of the irreconcilables influence the people of many countries of the world today. I remember listening, on an election day in one of those earlier years, to an impassioned harangue by a neighbor farmer.

If words could have been transmuted into lethal weapons our intrepid Northern Republican flag-waver would have annihilated all his Northern Democratic neighbors, of whom there were, in good conscience, more than a few. Perhaps I was conscious of a feeling of family guilt, for it was known that in our own household there were those who had declined to follow through at the behest of the political leaders during the second Grant Administration or to accept calmly the decision which awarded the Presidency to Hayes in 1876.

So it was that the perfervid arraignments uttered by the volunteer orator impressed me so deeply, perhaps because of their unreasonableness, that to this day I can recall his very words. He shouted, as his eyes flashed and his arms gestured, "And what does Wade Hampton say? He says 'We are fighting for the same principles today that Lee and Jackson fought for.'" By the "we" he meant, of course, the people of the South. Wade Hampton was, as may be remembered, a general in the Confederate Army and later a United States Senator from South Carolina.

No doubt our friend quoted the General correctly. But the trouble was that the General himself was mistaken. The war was over, and even then it was beginning to be realized that there should have been no war. The rank and file of the people of the South, left to themselves, would have sooner forgotten the bitterness of the defeat of their cause, and the people of the North, without such reminders as those so unwisely reiterated by the Republican candidates for constable or pathmaster, would have gladly forgotten the victory won at so tremendous a cost.

The history of that reconstruction period of the 70's is, in many of its essentials, repeating itself today. The temptation is to carry the hatreds and regional animosities of a season of conflict and disaster as destructive as war into the era of reconstruction and rehabilitation. Our prejudices would persuade us to believe it the part of wisdom to inflict reprisals upon those whom we believe were responsible for our economic distresses. But that tragedy is past. No retributive policy inspired or proclaimed by the disciples of discredited or patently destructive theories should be permitted to halt our efforts in behalf of sane reconstruction.

If it were possible to establish the fact today or on any day prior to the day of election in November, it probably could be shown that the voters who hold the balance of power in the several states where the result is doubtful have not yet reached a final decision as to whom they will indorse or choose.

There is a measure, a yardstick, by which we all may safely be guided. That is conscience. As truly there is a measure which misleads, distorts and confuses. It is prejudice, a desire for revenge, and the signboard which points to rewards that have not been earned—a paradise designed by theorists and phrase-makers.

The Wide Horizon

Dictatorial Censorship

By R. H. Markham

VIENNA

THE word "unprecedented" is often misused by persons who like strong statements, but still, even the most restrained observer can hardly fail to admit that no peace-time censorship in the modern history of Bulgaria has ever imposed such rigid control over the expression of public opinion as that of the present dictatorship.

Visiting Sofia recently I went to a coffee house to meet some friends. After taking a seat at a table in a corner and beginning to talk with a well-informed colleague, who represents one of Europe's leading papers, I noticed a well-dressed man sit down at a table near by and begin to read a newspaper.

"Do you see what you've done?" the local journalist asked. "By coming in here to see me, you've created a lot of work for the Sofia police. That man there by us is a detective. When you leave, he'll have to go to headquarters and write a report. That'll be submitted to his chief and go on up to the director of the police department. It'll have to be copied also and put in the file the police are keeping about you and in the file they are keeping on me. A report also will be made to the press department. I have friends who occasionally manage to show me some of the reports on me," he added, "and I assure you they're quite exhaustive."

Still, in spite of this unwelcome neighbor, we went on talking in low voices.

* * *

Later in the day I was fortunate to meet in another coffee house a prominent editor. The Sofia journalist was cautious but frank and gave his visitor a clear, although by no means unfavorable picture of what the present government is trying to do. Suddenly, in the midst of a sentence, he stepped on my toe under the table and asked in a quite audible voice, "So you've been having a strenuous time in Vienna, have you? Is Schuschnigg as strong as Dollfuss was?" I realized then that a detective had moved within hearing distance and began to talk animatedly about Austria.

After a while the local editor said, "Well, drop into the office, we want to learn more about Austria," after which he paid his bill of two cents and left. The detective sat bland and unconcerned, apparently engrossed in philosophic contemplation.

* * *

That same evening I dined with an experienced and daring Sofia reporter in a cheap little restaurant. On entering, I started to sit at a table in the middle of the room, but the local journalist took me over to a place in the corner, saying, "The man sitting there by the table you picked out is one of the chief detectives and knows me too well."

A little later the Sofia man said rather peremptorily to the waiter who was standing beside the correspondents, listening, "A glass of water please; and let the faucet run, so it'll be cold." Then he added, "I don't like to have these waiters stick about us unnecessarily. Half of them are in the pay of the police department."

It was the next morning that a young man took me in a taxicab to see a former minister, formerly chief of a political party which is now outlawed, as all political organizations are. "What is your chief really doing now?" I asked, as the automobile sped through the streets. "Oh, he's very well indeed," was the response. "He spent the summer in the mountains with the children. You ought to see them—brown as chestnuts. And how are your children—growing up, I expect."

I was puzzled by the turn of conversation until my friend put a finger over his mouth and then pointed to the chauffeur.

Oh, yes, the chauffeur too might be in the service of the police.

* * *

Bulgaria lives in this atmosphere. People who dare express disapproval of the acts of government organs are sent to concentration camps. One of the leading Sofia editors was told by a high official of the régime to leave the country for six months and turn his paper over to the Government.

Every line appearing in any publication is subjected to a relentless censorship. The censors are told by their chiefs that they are not responsible for what they cut out, but for what they leave in. No white spaces are allowed. Censors change column headings and partially rewrite articles. No discussion of political systems is permitted, not the slightest criticism of the national church is allowed and favorable references to pacifism are absolutely taboo. When three or four prominent persons meet they expose themselves to serious police persecutions and houses are searched at will.

No state official dares express an opinion for fear of losing his job. Teachers and civil servants are being dismissed. A denunciation to the effect that one is a Communist or Radical Agrarian or Mihailovist may cause his immediate dismissal and there is no redress.

An absolute military dictatorship prevails and the Bulgarians have only to listen and obey.